Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** London, Tuesday, September 10, 1996 No. 35,312

TODAY: STYLE Lean, Mean Suits, Page 9

Iraqi Army a Power Again

5 Years Later, Saddam Has Rebuilt Forces

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The deployment of his armed forces in northern Iraq to back a Kurdish faction signals that President Saddam Hussein, five years after the debacle of the Gulf War, has revived his conventional ground forces to the point where they are capable of embarking on major military offensives, diplomats and military analysts say.

To be sure, the Iraqi military is at least 50 percent leaner than it was on the eve of the 1991 Gulf War, when Iraq boasted a million men under arms, 5,000 battle tanks and 700 aircraft — not to mention a deadly arsenal of chemical, biological and nascent nuclear weapons that could be harnessed to ballistic missiles.

But through a combination of cannibalization, smuggling and rebuilding a sprawling network of military industries, the Iraqi Army is again strong enough to be capable of enveloping the country.

And, analysts said, were it not for the presence of Western armies in the neighborhood, it could roll through Kuwait with ease, as it did in 1990.

"Five years after a major defeat at the hands of the Americans, we are seeing a new generation of the Iraqi Army," said Ahmed Alawi, a senior official with the Iraqi opposition who escaped to Turkey after Mr. Saddam's forces entered Arbil in the Kurdish "safe haven" in northern Iraq on Aug. 31. "The commanders, the officers have all been changed, and Saddam has rebuilt a lot of his damaged or destroyed weapons."

As early as October 1994, the Iraqi leader indicated that he was again ready to move his troops in battle formation, briefly marching 70,000 men to the border with Kuwait and prompting a major U.S. deployment. But it was only with the incursion last week that Mr. Saddam affirmed his readiness to use his restored might to

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Baghdad's Kurds Take Key City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — An Iraqi-backed Kurdish faction captured the Kurdish stronghold of As Sulaimaniya on Monday from a rival group, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, United Nations guards and relief officials said.

"The battle for Sulaimaniya is over. Massoud Barzani fighters have entered the city without fighting," a UN official told Reuters by telephone from Arbil, confirming a statement by Mr. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party that it had taken the city.

With Iraqi help, Mr. Barzani's soldiers have also established full control over Arbil, the de facto capital of the Kurdish "safe haven," a zone established by the Gulf War allies in 1991.

As the Kurdish faction backed by Saddam Hussein tightened its grip on the region, President Bill Clinton said in Washington that the United States was doing everything in its power "to help anybody that needs to be out of Iraq." He did not say what assistance the United States was providing, or to whom.

Nor would he comment directly on a report in The Washington Post on Monday that about 200 people affiliated with the Iraqi National Congress, a U.S.-financed coalition of Saddam opponents, were trapped in the mountain town of

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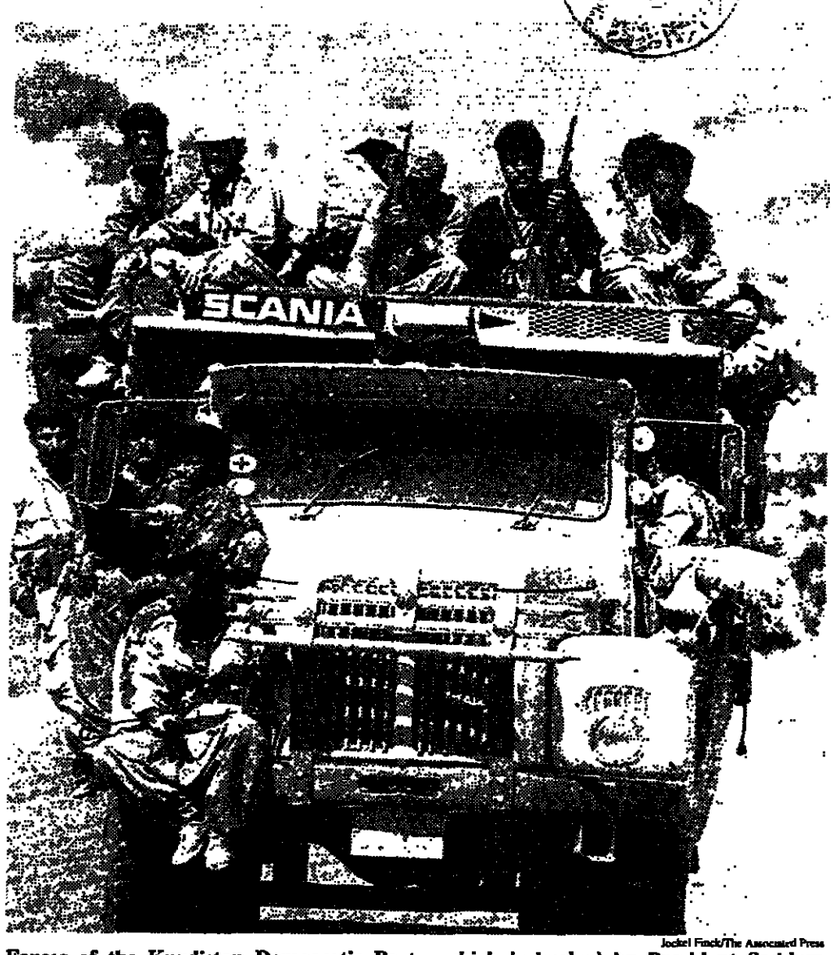

Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

Forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, which is backed by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, advancing toward the northern city of As Sulaimaniya on Monday.

Clinton Asks $1 Billion For Fight on Terrorism

Funds Would Bolster Security at Airports And Federal Offices

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton challenged Congress on Monday to find more than $1 billion to finance a catch-all collection of anti-terrorism measures, including new airline security procedures and equipment and increased protection at federal offices, museums and monuments around the nation and the world.

"We know we can't make the world risk-free, but we can reduce the risks we face and we have to take the fight to the terrorists," Mr. Clinton said in an Oval Office ceremony to accept the recommendations of an airline safety panel headed by Vice President Al Gore. "If we have the will, we can find the way."

Senior administration officials acknowledged that the measures, taken together, would commit the government to expanding its financial and operational role in assuring airline and airport safety in the name of overall national security. They said that the plans would also mean new costs for the airline industry, but that they could not estimate how much.

The first part of Mr. Clinton's proposal — with an estimated cost of $430 million — involves new air safety measures, some of them under consideration for years and others recommended by Mr. Gore's panel in the wake of the explosion of TWA Flight 800 on July 17.

They include ordering immediate criminal background checks for airport workers with access to secure areas, starting a test program to match each piece of luggage with its passenger on all domestic flights (as foreign flights already do), making the National Transportation Safety Board responsible for dealing with the families of air crash victims and creating a special computer tracking system to flag passengers and identify those with suspicious travel patterns or criminal histories.

At the same time, the president asked for $667 million to pay for a number of other proposals, including upgrading security at U.S. military and diplomatic installations around the world, relocating troops in the Gulf, enhancing security at the government's infectious disease laboratories and increasing staffing at federal courts and prosecutors' offices to handle the expected rise in cases resulting from the anti-terrorism bill that was recently passed by Congress.

Jacob Lew, acting director of the White House office of Management and Budget, said the administration believed the initial $1.09 billion annual cost of all the measures could be met without increasing the deficit.

He said that how to pay for the proposals would be part of overall negotiations on the budget for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1, and of next year's appropriation process in Congress. One target for reallocation, he said, would be the proposed defense budget, which Congressional Republicans have made larger than the White House wants.

■ El Al to Install Detector in N.Y.

Israel's El Al airline has ordered a $1 million bomb-detection system for use at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport, the first carrier to do so, the system's manufacturer said Monday, Reuters reported from New York.

InVision Technologies Inc. said its CTX 5000 system, approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, was the fourth ordered by El Al. The others have been installed in Israel.

The system was used in several European airports but has been tested in only two U.S. airports, by Delta Air Lines in Atlanta and United Airlines in San Francisco.

"It's not integrated into their system at Kennedy yet, but Israeli experts will be over to work on it and it should be up and running in about two weeks," said an InVision spokesman, Langdon Cook.

An El Al spokeswoman confirmed that the airline had received the system but declined to give further details.

China Begins Censoring the Internet, Blocking 100 Sites

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China is broadly censoring the Internet by blocking web sites of U.S. news organizations, the Taiwan government, dissidents and other groups deemed too politically sensitive.

More than 100 World Wide Web sites have been blocked since last week, according to Chinese industry observers. As a result, the U.S. Embassy in Beijing has started receiving calls from Americans who found they could no longer read U.S. newspapers through the Internet, a spokesman said.

All information is tightly regulated in China. The new restrictions are the latest way to attempt to control information entering the country and keep out criticism of the government.

Beijing paved the way earlier this year when it ordered that all Internet servers in China go through the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. This centralization made it relatively easy for the government to prevent users from connecting to certain web sites. Once officials decide a site should be banned, routers can be programmed so that information from it will not be accepted.

Sites that have been blocked include:

- U.S. news media such as the Los Angeles Times, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Voice of America and CNN.
- Politically sensitive sites, including the Taiwan Government Information Office. China views Taiwan as a renegade province that must be reabsorbed eventually.
- Home pages of groups that monitor human rights abuses in China, such as the Tibet Information Network, a news service based in London.
- The China News Digest, a site that provides information about China from its U.S. base.
- Playboy.

The government announced in February that China's laws against pornography, social disturbances and breaches of state security apply on the Internet.

China's Internet service, Chinanet, which is controlled by the government, recently mailed a five-point "responsibility statement" to its customers with a letter telling them to sign and return it. The statement said users agreed to respect China's laws and do nothing to harm state security.

Internet users also have been ordered to register with the police. About 100,000 people in China use the Internet.

China and Russia Join World's Economic Elite

Central Bankers' Group Admits 9 Members

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The organization that brings together the world's most powerful central banks announced Monday that it was expanding to include China, Russia and a handful of fast-growing, emerging economies from Asia and Latin America.

The enlargement of the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements, or BIS, traditionally a forum for monetary cooperation for the industrial West, represents an important symbolic move, observers said.

With its first major expansion in more than 20 years, the bank is effectively acknowledging that the rapid growth of many developing economies is beginning to redistribute economic and financial power around the globe.

The 32-member organization, until now an inner sanctum for some of the world's richest nations, mostly European, said it would grow to 41 by next March, also admitting Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and South Korea.

"This is an extremely significant event," said Robert Hormats, a former U.S. government official and vice chairman of Goldman Sachs (International). "Welcome to the new world of the late 1990s. This shows that these emerging economies are gaining economic power and that the global economy is not going to work well unless these countries are part of the economic system."

An official of the institution in Basel, which is often described as "the central bankers' central bank," said: "This is a recognition that these countries have acquired more economic weight."

Although the BIS holds about $130 billion of central bank reserves, or about 8 to 10 percent of world currency reserves, it is also an institution that helps central banks to discuss and cooperate on such issues as interest rates, banking regulations and supervision. Last year, it helped mount the major international financial rescue for Mexico.

Mr. Hormats said that integrating the new nations into the world financial system "is necessary to promote the prosperity and stability of the system itself."

The BIS is dominated by the Group of 10, a group of the leading board members that actually has 11 members — Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The G-10 holds monthly meetings that are regularly attended by the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, and other leading central bankers.

The expansion of the BIS will, meanwhile, permit the new members "to participate more fully in the cooperative activities of the BIS, and to have an influence on the common views," said Wim Duisenberg, the organization's president and head of the Dutch central bank.

Mr. Duisenberg said that the nine countries joining would become full members by March, but that they would not take part in the G-10s' meetings.

The BIS enlargement could also set a

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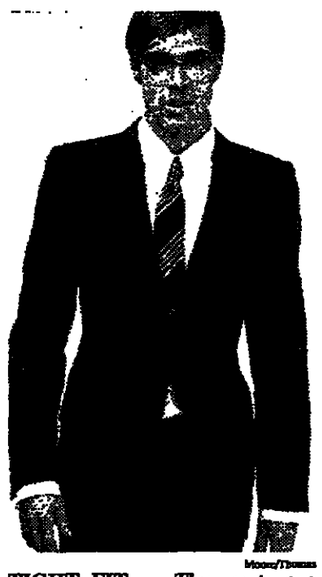

Moore/Thomas

TIGHT FIT — The pants are tight and hug the thighs, the jacket is snug. The look is the skinny men's suit for fall. Page 9.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 74.35	Up 0.61%
5734.21	137.02

The Dollar

New York	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.4995	1.4925
Pound	1.5572	1.5595
Yen	109.25	109.165
FF	5.113	5.1051

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AGENDA

Test Ban Treaty Introduced at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Backed by an overwhelming majority, Australia on Monday urged the United Nations to endorse a proposed agreement to ban nuclear tests.

The proposed test ban treaty is backed by the five declared nuclear powers, Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States. But India, which vetoed the treaty last month in Geneva, has vowed to continue to block it, saying it must also call for nuclear disarmament.

In the face of this opposition, Australia put together a coalition of the treaty's supporters and took the unusual step of bringing the draft to the General Assembly as a resolution.

Paul Hackett/Reuters

EUROPE'S HIGHEST DREAM — Sir Norman Foster unveiling a model of his proposed skyscraper Monday in London. Page 5.

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ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4.
Taiwan and Japan to Talk Over Isles

EUROPE Page 5.
Slow Going for EU Environmentalists

Save the Antelope: In Kenya, the Battle Rages Over Wildlife

By James C. McKinley Jr.
New York Times Service

TSAVO NATIONAL PARK, Kenya — The plane dropped out of the twilit sky above the savanna just in time, only minutes before darkness enveloped the dirt airstrip. It taxied quickly to a flatbed truck huddled in the gloom at the runway's end. A side door sprang open.

A moment later, Dr. Richard Kock climbed out of the single-engine Cessna Caravan, cradling in his arms a baby hirola antelope. Drugged and masked, the little animal looked fragile and lost in his arms. It was one of the last of its kind.

"We made it!" yelled Dr. Kock, a veterinarian. "This is it. That's the last of them."

Rangers from the Kenya Wildlife Service lugged two more adult female antelopes out of the plane, loaded them onto the flatbed and ferried them to a nearby corral, where they would sleep off the sedative before being released.

In a last-ditch attempt to save the hirola from extinction, Dr. Kock and rangers airlifted 33 of the rare, sand-colored antelope in August from the scrubby desert region of Garissa near the Somali border to the Tsavo National Park.

It was not an easy operation. While the rangers struggled with the logistics of catching and transporting the antelope, local political leaders — Kenyan citizens who are ethnic Somalis — filed a lawsuit that halted the project twice.

In court, politicians led by Abdikadir Sheik Hassan, the Garissa council chairman, accused the wildlife service of stealing a precious natural resource. The animal, they said, was "a good omen and a gift from nature."

"Its translocation to another far-off land will bring disaster to the people and their livestock," the lawsuit said.

On the last day of the airlift, a judge in Nairobi, Justice Gideon Mbito, agreed. He banned the wildlife service from taking any more animals from the Arawale Natural Reserve, a park managed by the local council.

The ruling did not stop the project, since many of the antelope were being caught outside the reserve, but it could doom future attempts to save endangered species in Kenya if it stands up on appeal, wildlife officials said. Kenya has lost 60 percent of its wildlife in the last 10 years because of poaching and the encroachment of people on the wild lands.

The only animals increasing in numbers are those species the wildlife service has relocated to national parks and aggressively protected, like the rhinoceros and the elephant.

"If the ruling stands, then I'm afraid that's the end of the game," said Dr. Kock, who is chief veterinary adviser to the wildlife service and chairman of the task force to save the hirola.

But Ahmed Isaak Hassan, a lawyer representing the Garissa council, said its aim was only to force

See ANTELOPE, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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Helms-Burton Act / **How Trade Law Aimed at Cuba Hurts**

Mexican's Family Feels the Sting

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MONTERREY, Mexico — Javier Garza Calderon's 13-year-old son will not be returning to his Wisconsin boarding school this fall with his seventh-grade classmates. His daughter will not be going back to her foreign relations major at Harvard University. And Mr. Garza, a Georgetown University graduate, can no longer make his 60 trips a year north of the border.

The U.S. visas of Mr. Garza and most of his family members are being yanked by the Clinton administration, making them among the first victims of the Helms-Burton Act, a law aimed at punishing non-U.S. companies doing business in Cuba.

"We've always had friendly relations with the United States," said Mr. Garza, 47, who heads Grupo Domos, a Mexican telecommunications company that has become Cuba's largest foreign investor. "We have much in common with American culture. We send our children to study in the United States."

"My son is an American citizen," he added. "This is unconstitutional."

Mr. Garza is not the only one who is angry. The law, which is an attempt to strengthen the U.S. trade embargo against Communist Cuba, has drawn the ire of virtually all U.S. trading partners. It has been condemned by some of America's closest international friends, especially by the first two countries to feel the sting of the law — Mexico and Canada, U.S. partners in the North American Free Trade Act.

The law was passed by Congress after Cuba shot down two aircraft flown by a Cuban dissident group near Cuba in February. It would allow U.S. citizens or companies to sue in U.S. courts firms found to be using Cuban property that was confiscated from American citizens or businesses after Fidel Castro took power in 1959. In addition, the act bars the executives and their family members and top shareholders of those firms from entering the United States.

While the U.S. State Department issued its warning letters in August about U.S. visa restrictions to company executives of Grupo Domos in Mexico and the Toronto-based Sherritt International Corp., which mines nickel and cobalt in Cuba, President Bill Clinton has delayed until January the implementation of the component allowing lawsuits.

"World opinion is united," said Tomas Cantu, chief of the international division of Mexico's Vitro, one of the world's largest glass manufacturers, which investigated options for doing business in Cuba two years ago but decided the potential consumer market there was too small to be profitable. "Helms-Burton is a bad law."

Even as foreign presidents and business leaders have been blasting the United States on the international stage, the Garza family — as well as the families of other top executives of the Mexican telecommunications company — is grappling with the personal consequences of the political battle.

Just as the new school year was about to begin, Mr. Garza received a harshly worded warning from the State Department accusing his company of "trafficking in confiscated U.S.-claimed property" in Cuba. He was told to resign as president of Grupo Domos or sever the company's Cuban ties within 45 days, or his name and those of his spouse and children "will be entered in the appropriate visa lookout system and port of entry exclusion system," and any visa will be denied.

Mr. Garza with the framed State Department letter barring him and his family from entering the United States because of Grupo Domos's business interests.

Molly Moore/The Washington Post

The letter, which Mr. Garza has framed and hung on his office wall, failed to note that Mr. Garza's son, who is a U.S. citizen because his mother is American, is exempted from the prohibitions. Mr. Garza said the company's lawyers are attempting to untangle the confusion over the status of his son.

Even so, Mr. Garza said he is keeping his American son and his 21-year-old Mexican daughter, who wants to return to Harvard, out of the United States because of concern for their safety and the uncertainty of the political situation.

The United States says that Grupo Domos, which paid $750 million in 1994 to buy into Cuba's ailing telephone system, is using equipment that was confiscated from the U.S.-based International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. during the Cuban revolution.

ITT Corp., which operates Sheraton hotels and has other business interests in Mexico, has given no indication that it plans to use the act to sue Grupo Domos. An ITT spokesman said the company had no comment on the Helms-Burton Act provisions.

Mr. Garza said Grupo Domos was not using confiscated properties and had entered into legitimate contracts with the Cuban government for renting the property it uses. "We don't feel this is our problem," he said. "The problem is between Cuba and the United States."

Most of the nations that have companies attempting to enter the Cuban market agree with Mr. Garza. Latin American presidents meeting in Brazil last week complained that the Helms-Burton Act steps on the sovereignty of other nations. A committee of the Organization of American States has agreed. In a tit for tat, President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico has sent the Mexican Congress a proposed law that would impose steep fines on any Mexican businesses that pull their investments out of Cuba in compliance with the U.S. law.

After Mr. Clinton sent a special envoy, Stuart Eizenstat, on a diplomatic mission to soothe ruffled feathers, the daily Mexico City Times said in an editorial, "To come to this country and preach about democracy in Cuba, and ask Mexico to intervene to help achieve it, is — at the very least — a crass show of ignorance of our history."

Mexico was the sole member of the OAS to refuse participation in a long-standing hemispheric embargo of Cuba, which the organization since has abandoned.

Nothing has annoyed Mr. Garza and foreign leaders more than the U.S. allegations that they are showing disregard for human rights and democracy in Cuba by doing business with the Communist regime.

Mr. Garza, whose company has had trouble finding support for financing its Cuban venture since the U.S. Congress passed the Helms-Burton Act, said his firm is improving the lives of Cuban citizens by bringing down the costs of telephone calls and providing 15,000 Cuban employees with better salaries than they could otherwise earn in the Cuban economy.

Drugs: Kids Will Try Too, Parents Say

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two-thirds of baby-boomer parents who experimented with illegal drugs as they grew up expect their own children will do the same, and many do not consider that an urgent issue, according to a survey published Monday.

The findings, from a national survey of teenagers' and their parents' attitudes toward drugs, come just weeks after the U.S. government announced a major increase in teenage drug use.

"The resignation of so many parents" is infuriating, said Joseph Califano of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, which sponsored the new survey. "That is not a climate that's sending a clear and loud message to a kid: Don't use drugs."

Part of the problem, Mr. Califano said, is that scientists have discovered that the marijuana of the 1960s and 70s was not as strong as that sold on streets today. Parents therefore may not have gotten the message that their children could be more in jeopardy than the parents were at the same age.

The new survey questioned 1,200 teenagers and 1,166 parents of teenagers — including 819 whose children also were polled — about their attitudes toward drug use. Almost half of the parents surveyed had tried marijuana in their youth. About 46 percent knew someone who currently uses illegal drugs.

Overall, 46 percent of the parents surveyed said they expected their teen to try illegal drugs. But when researchers looked only at the parents who had experimented with marijuana, the numbers jumped.

They found that 65 percent of parents who used marijuana regularly as teens believed that their own children would use drugs. Among parents who never tried marijuana, only 29 percent believed their children would try drugs.

When asked if it were a "crisis" for someone under 16 to smoke marijuana, 83 percent of parents who never tried it said yes, but only 58 percent of parents who smoked marijuana regularly when they were young were similarly alarmed.

U.S. Aims to Hit Tobacco Executives With Perjury Charges

By Pierre Thomas and John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A narrow inquiry of possible perjury charges against several tobacco executives over their congressional testimony in 1994 has been expanded into a far-reaching Justice Department investigation.

The department is now looking into whether industry officials have systematically made false or misleading statements to Congress and government agencies about the addictive nature of tobacco and about industry practices.

Officials said that as part of the investigation, the FBI and the Justice Department have used police tactics normally employed to break open drug rings, pressuring current and former mid-level employees of at least one tobacco company to turn over information about their corporate bosses.

In recent weeks, according to industry and government officials, FBI agents have knocked on the doors of perhaps a dozen Philip Morris Cos. employees in the Richmond, Virginia, area. The agents flashed their badges and genially asked a few questions of the tobacco giant's workers. Then, the agents handed each employee a subpoena to testify before a Washington grand jury — under threat of perjury charges if they stray from the truth. The government has also demanded documents directly from the company.

The investigation is being run by the fraud section of the Justice Department's criminal division and is being monitored by Attorney General Janet Reno, an official said. A government official familiar with the investigation said he expected it to be a long and complicated process.

"We have to see how extensive the paper trail is," he said.

The tobacco industry has become an issue in the 1996 presidential campaign, with President Bill Clinton positioning himself as the anti-smoking candidate. Justice Department officials, declining to discuss specifics of the cigarette investigation, say that their inquiry is independent of White House influence.

Still, regardless of the impetus, the tobacco industry faces a criminal probe that, while in its early stages, represents a new kind of threat, one that goes beyond the possibility of more government oversight and monetary loss. If the department proves an effort to mislead or conceal information from federal officials, there could be jail terms.

Justice officials say that the inquiry has evolved since 1994 as additional information emerged in the news media, in congressional investigations and in the Food and Drug Administration's effort to regulate tobacco.

Police tactics normally employed to break open drug rings have been used.

Representatives Henry Waxman, Democrat of California, who held hearings into tobacco industry practices in 1994, and Martin Meehan, Democrat of Massachusetts, asked Ms. Reno to investigate the industry because public statements by tobacco executives appeared to conflict with industry documents and statements by former employees. Such requests are taken seriously, Justice officials said. Earlier testimony and documents provided by the corporations to the Food and Drug Administration and Congress are being compared to internal memoranda to see if there are any conflicts. The authorities also hope to discover whether pertinent information had been withheld. The investigation focuses not only on Philip Morris but also on other major tobacco companies, including R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., federal officials said.

Philip Morris, the only company that has acknowledged receiving subpoenas, has said it is cooperating fully with the government. Tom Fitzgerald, a spokesman for Brown & Williamson, said the company had received no subpoenas. Peggy Carter, a spokeswoman for R.J. Reynolds, said, "The government considers Justice Department grand juries and investigations confidential, and we honor their position on that issue."

The Justice Department investigation is only one of many challenges faced by the industry. In addition to the Food and Drug Administration's recent regulatory efforts to curb underage smoking, 15 states have sued the industry to recoup Medicaid funds for smoking-related illnesses, and numerous state class-action lawsuits filed on behalf of smokers and individual suits are heating up.

The Justice Department that has decided to use some of its most formidable tools in the new challenge against the industry.

A senior law enforcement official noted that federal investigators were initially targeting mid-level managers because they are "people in the know who are not necessarily responsible for the decisions."

"You let these people who are less culpable tell the story," he said, "and see where all this leads."

The official described this approach as similar to routine tactics used in dismantling drug rings: arrest and pressure street-level or mid-level dealers to learn more about the trafficking network's leadership.

The potential infraction involves a federal law that prohibits making oral or written false statements to government agencies. The law, which also allows prosecution for withholding information, provides for a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine for each false statement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

London Will Retire Beloved Routemasters

LONDON (Reuters) — London's favorite red bus, the open-platformed Routemaster, is to be phased out by 2001.

London Transport said Monday the aged buses, as much a symbol of the capital as the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, would cost too much to refurbish or replace. London has 600 Routemasters, some of them 40 years old and with more than 1 million miles (1.6 million kilometers) on the odometers.

The Routemasters will be replaced by newer, safer buses with automatic passenger doors, but their departure will probably provoke public protest.

Israel and Jordan Join Forces to Lure Tourists

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordan and Israel agreed Monday to market jointly their tourist attractions to tour operators in the United States, Europe and Japan to lure more travelers.

Israel's tourism minister, Moshe Katsav, and his Jordanian counterpart, Saleh Irsheidat, said at a news conference that they had set up a commission that will meet Oct. 22 to work together on tourism.

The officials also said were considering setting up a tourism park on the shores of the Dead Sea, the lowest point in the world.

Switzerland's small hotels are disappearing rapidly as the market is snapped up by the large establishments, the Swiss Federal Statistics Office said Monday. From 1980 to 1995, the number of hotels shrank by more than 20 percent to a little more than 6,000, it said. However, capacity has remained steady at around 220,000 beds. *(AFP)*

Construction officially began Monday on Munich's Modern Art Pinakothek. The museum is expected to open at the end of the century. At a groundbreaking ceremony, Edmund Stoiber, head of Bavaria's regional government, said the 200 million Deutsche mark ($133 million) institution to be built between the New and Old Pinakotheks will represent "a unique museum comparable to Berlin's Museum Island," which houses the German capital's top museums. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Turning much cooler across the northern and central Plains and the Midwest for the end of this week. The chill will reach the Northeast by the weekend. Hurricane Hortense will probably storm through the Bahamas Wednesday and it may threaten the United States Thursday or Friday.

Europe
Cool and windy weather will continue to cover much of northern Europe later this week. London and Paris will have some sun and a few showers. Heavy rains are possible in Rome Wednesday or Thursday. Madrid will be partly to mostly sunny, while Moscow will be cool with clouds and some showers.

Asia
Monsoon rains will bring some heavy downpours from the Philippines to southern Vietnam later this week. Tokyo and Seoul will be mainly dry and pleasantly warm with some sun, but Beijing may have a shower or thunderstorm. Hong Kong and Singapore will be warm and steamy with occasional showers.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Algarve	21/70	14/57	r	21/70	13/55	d
Amsterdam	19/81	9/48	c	19/66	8/46	r
Ankara	19/66	5/41	pc	21/70	4/39	pc
Athens	24/75	16/64	s	28/82	21/70	s
Barcelona	19/66	15/61	r	19/66	16/61	r
Belgrade	17/62	8/46	pc	22/71	12/53	pc
Berlin	16/61	8/46	pc	16/61	8/46	pc
Brussels	16/61	9/48	c	14/57	8/46	r
Budapest	15/61	8/46	r	20/68	10/50	pc
Copenhagen	15/59	6/43	pc	13/55	7/44	pc
Costa Del Sol	29/66	16/61	r	29/66	14/57	r
Dublin	17/62	10/50	pc	17/62	12/53	pc
Edinburgh	16/61	10/50	c	17/62	12/53	r
Florence	29/71	12/53	s	23/73	16/61	c
Frankfurt	16/61	6/43	pc	18/61	6/43	pc
Geneva	20/68	7/44	s	21/70	8/46	s
Helsinki	11/52	6/43	r	11/52	6/43	sh
Istanbul	21/70	14/57	pc	23/73	16/61	s
Las Palmas	23/73	18/64	pc	23/73	19/64	pc
Lisbon	22/71	14/57	c	19/66	14/57	r
London	18/64	11/52	pc	16/61	10/50	r
Madrid	24/75	12/53	pc	18/64	12/53	r
Mallorca	19/84	16/61	r	19/84	17/62	r
Milan	29/71	11/52	s	24/75	13/55	pc
Moscow	16/61	7/44	c	16/61	7/44	c
Munich	16/61	5/41	pc	17/62	7/44	c
Nice	22/71	16/61	s	23/73	18/64	c
Oslo	13/55	3/37	s	13/55	5/41	c
Paris	17/62	8/46	pc	18/61	8/46	c
Prague	15/59	7/44	r	18/61	6/43	c
Reykjavik	15/59	13/55	r	16/61	13/55	r
Rome	22/71	18/64	c	25/77	19/66	t
St. Petersburg	15/55	7/44	pc	14/57	7/44	c
Stockholm	12/53	4/39	c	12/53	4/39	c
Strasbourg	20/68	9/48	pc	17/62	8/46	c
Tallinn	11/52	6/43	r	11/52	6/43	sh
Venice	19/66	11/52	pc	22/71	13/55	pc
Vienna	15/59	8/46	r	18/64	9/48	c
Warsaw	13/63	4/39	r	14/57	4/39	c
Zurich	19/66	9/48	s	19/66	9/48	pc

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Abu Dhabi	41/106	27/80	s	41/106	27/80	s
Beirut	29/77	18/64	s	27/80	18/66	s
Cairo	31/88	18/61	s	31/88	18/64	s
Damascus	29/84	13/55	s	31/88	14/57	s
Jerusalem	28/79	13/55	s	28/82	14/57	s
Luxor	38/100	17/62	s	38/100	18/64	s
Riyadh	42/107	22/71	s	41/106	23/73	s

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Anchorage	14/57	3/37	r	11/52	2/35	r
Atlanta	31/88	19/66	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Boston	28/82	18/64	c	24/75	14/57	pc
Chicago	27/80	16/61	s	24/75	12/53	pc
Dallas	36/97	23/73	s	33/91	23/73	s
Denver	31/88	13/55	s	29/84	11/52	pc
Detroit	28/79	16/61	pc	24/75	12/53	pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Houston	34/93	19/66	s	33/91	19/66	pc
Los Angeles	31/88	19/61	s	31/88	17/62	pc
Miami	31/88	25/77	t	33/91	25/77	pc
Minneapolis	27/80	13/55	sh	21/70	9/48	s
Montreal	23/73	11/52	sh	21/70	11/52	pc
Nassau	32/89	25/77	s	30/86	26/79	pc
New York	28/84	19/66	r	28/82	19/64	pc
Orlando	33/91	23/73	pc	34/93	22/71	pc
Phoenix	39/100	27/80	s	41/106	27/80	s
San Fran.	20/68	13/53	s	23/73	13/55	pc
Seattle	24/75	13/55	pc	23/73	12/53	pc
Toronto	23/73	13/55	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Vancouver	24/75	14/57	pc	22/71	12/53	pc
Washington	30/86	21/70	pc	29/84	19/64	pc

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Today W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Tomorrow W
Bali	31/88	21/70	s	31/88	22/71	s
Bangkok	33/91	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	t
Beijing	34/93	20/68	s	29/84	18/61	s
Bombay	28/82	24/75	sh	28/82	24/75	t
Calcutta	32/89	25/77	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	22/71	t	32/89	22/71	r
Colombo	28/82	24/75	t	28/82	24/75	c
Hanoi	33/91	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Ho Chi Minh	30/86	26/79	r	31/88	24/75	sh
Hong Kong	31/88	25/77	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Islamabad	41/106	26/79	s	42/107	27/80	s
Jakarta	32/89	23/73	c	32/89	23/73	pc
Kabul	36/97	27/80	s	34/93	28/73	s
K. Lumpur	33/91	24/75	c	32/89	23/73	pc
K. Kinabalu	31/88	23/71	t	31/88	22/71	pc
Manila	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	r
New Delhi	32/89	25/77	pc	35/95	28/79	pc
Phnom Penh	29/84	24/75	r	31/88	25/77	t
Phuket	33/91	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	r
Pyongyan	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	r
Seoul	28/82	16/61	s	28/82	17/62	pc
Shanghai	29/82	21/70	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Tokyo	24/75	15/59	c	23/73	18/61	s
Vientiane	32/89	26/79	pc	31/88	25/77	pc

Africa

Algiers	28/82	18/64	pc	34/93	18/64	s
Cape Town	18/61	8/46	s	19/53	2/35	r
Casablanca	18/64	13/55	pc	17/62	12/53	t
Harare	27/80	15/59	pc	29/79	13/55	r
Lagos	28/82	22/71	pc	27/80	23/73	c
Nairobi	27/80	12/53	pc	27/80	12/53	pc
Tunis	34/93	24/75	pc	41/106	25/77	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	19/66	8/43	s	19/66	10/50	s
Caracas	33/91	26/79	pc	33/91	26/79	pc
Lima	18/66	17/62	pc	20/68	19/61	pc
Mexico City	23/73	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	18/64	c	23/73	18/64	sc
Santiago	24/75	6/43	s	19/66	7/44	pc

Oceania

Auckland	18/61	10/50	r	15/59	14/57	r
Sydney	20/68	10/50	s	19/66	15/61	pc

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British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Israel +	177-102-2727	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Vietnam (calling centers)	1201-1111
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Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

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THE AMERICAS

Perot's Quirky Campaign: Air the Ads, but Keep the Voters at Bay

By Donald P. Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While President Bill Clinton and the Republican nominee, Bob Dole, whirl around the country by train, plane and bus courting voters, Ross Perot, the Reform Party presidential candidate, avoids personal contact with voters, preferring to remain at his desk in a Dallas high-rise and to communicate via television commercials.

Mr. Perot has had a couple of close encounters with voters — he reluctantly shook hands with a dozen leaders of the American Legion after his speech to their convention in Salt Lake City on Wednesday — but for the most part, he seldom ventures beyond his Dallas command post.

The Reform Party candidate has had even less contact with the news media. When three reporters followed him backstage after his Legion speech, he sent word through a security guard that he would not shake hands with the Legionnaires unless the reporters left.

All of this is reminiscent of 1992, when Mr. Perot, running as an independent without a party affiliation, made only one in-person appearance before Oct. 1, and that one was a mid-summer disaster. He told the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of his cotton-broker father's affection for black sharecroppers in his hometown of Texarkana, Texas, and referred to blacks as "your people."

Yet by comparison, Mr. Perot's schedule this year is a veritable talkathon. In the three weeks since his nomination, he has spoken to two national veterans groups and has two more speeches scheduled this week.

CAMPAIGN '96

"We're right on track," said Russell J. Verney, national coordinator of Perot '96 — the official name of the campaign organization.

Mr. Verney added that a series of 30-minute infomercials that began airing on television Sept. 1 "will re-establish our communication with the American people."

The second infomercial featured an 11-month-old girl who, the ad said, already is $24,000 in debt because of federal spending. Mr. Perot pledged to change the tax system by 2000.

During the 1992 campaign, Mr. Perot's cleverly named infomercials — "Deep Doodoo, Chicken Feathers and the American Dream" was one — attracted attention partially because they were innovative. They introduced a heretofore unknown, quirky, rich guy who was willing to spend his own money to run for office.

This year, Mr. Perot is campaigning with public money, and it remains to be seen whether he retains his novelty with voters.

Mr. Verney said Mr. Perot "certainly has the capacity to attract large crowds to rallies," noting that he presided at 101 rallies in 99 cities during 1993, while laying the groundwork for the new party, and hundreds more during petition drives that will result in Mr. Perot being on the ballot in all 50 states in November.

"But this is not like a typical political campaign," Mr. Verney added. "We're doing it our own way, not the conventional way."

When the Texas billionaire does travel, he hops into one of his private jets, rents an American-made car, delivers a speech and heads home to Dallas.

Mr. Perot usually travels without an entourage, preferring to be alone except for the two-member crew in his 24-passenger jet.

But flying solo on the campaign trail has its perils: With no speechwriters to go over his remarks in advance, or handlers to explain away his missteps afterward, Mr. Perot can talk himself into trouble. At the Legion convention, for example, Mr. Perot appeared to refer to Puerto Rico, a part of the United States since 1898, as a foreign country.

When he does venture out, however, Mr. Perot produces more laughs than gaffes. Using one of his charts to illustrate the size of the national debt, Mr. Perot brought smiles from air force veterans at the Legion convention when he said, "If these numbers were on your instrument panel, you would eject."

He ridicules his opponents' proposed tax cuts, likening them to advising someone who is "hopelessly in debt" to "get your boss to cut your salary."

He is also angered by the view, fostered by both major parties, that a vote for him is a wasted one.

Mr. Perot says 1992 exit polls showed he would have won if voters had listened to their conscience, instead of listening to negative ads by his opponents. Instead, he finished third, with 19 percent of the vote.

The respective partisan opinions on whether Mr. Perot should be allowed to participate in this year's presidential debates support the premise that Mr. Perot will draw more votes from Mr. Dole than from Mr. Clinton.

As a result, the Democrats want him in the debates, while the Republicans do not. A bipartisan committee is scheduled to make the decision Sept. 18, one week before the first of three planned debates.

Mr. Perot's performance in the 1992 debates helped resurrect his campaign, which had foundered after he dropped out of the race for 11 weeks between mid-July and October. Before quitting, Mr. Perot was in a virtual dead heat with Mr. Clinton, the Arkansas governor at the time, and President George Bush.

Meanwhile, Mr. Perot's 1996 campaign needs all the help it can get. In recent polls, he has failed to crack into double figures, hovering between 5 percent and 8 percent.

Michael Farris, chairman of the California Reform Party, predicts that if Mr. Perot does well in the debates, Mr. Dole will fall below 30 percent in the polls and that voters "will look to Mr. Perot to pull votes from Clinton and to bring real change to the White House."

Vigilante Justice Spreads in Mexico

As Crime Rises, Citizens React

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The television video image was shocking: A brutally beaten man was tied to a tree in the town square of a rural Mexican village. A second man poured gasoline over the captive's body, stepped back, tossed a match and watched as flames engulfed the screaming captive.

The man, who had been stripped to his underwear, twisted in terror as a crowd of villagers watched him burn to death, some smiling and laughing. His charred body then fell limp and twitching against the blackened tree trunk.

The ruthless incident in the rural village of Playa Vicente in the Gulf Coast state of Veracruz — captured on a home video and replayed on Mexico's national television networks — was the latest in a rash of cases in the last month in which townspeople across Mexico, disgusted with police corruption and inept law enforcement, have taken the law into their own hands with lynchings, burnings and beatings of suspected criminals.

"This town is fed up with injustice and has no confidence in judicial system," said a petition reportedly signed by town leaders calling for the execution of Rodolfo Soler Hernandez, 28, who was accused of raping and killing a village woman who was washing clothes in a nearby river. "That is why the town is taking justice into its own hands."

In the nearly two years since Mexico began its slide into the worst economic crisis in 60 years, crime has exploded nationwide. At the same time, scandals involving police corruption have become even more high profile with mass firings of dishonest police officers becoming a regular occurrence.

Even President Ernesto Zedillo noted Sunday in his annual state of the nation address that "society has every reason to feel indignant about lax law enforcement" and "to be angry when those who should enforce the law are the first to break it."

That frustration has helped generate the rise of a new guerrilla organization, the People's Revolutionary Army, which has launched attacks against government buildings, police and military convoys across central and southern Mexico in the last two months.

In such urban areas as Mexico City, where the city prosecutor called 1995 the capital's "most violent year in its modern history," angry citizens have forced some reforms in police agencies.

Last year, crime jumped 32 percent in the capital, fueled by an economic crisis that robbed thousands of people of their jobs and rampant inflation. Earlier this year, the city's police chief was dismissed, and most of the top jobs turned over to former military officers because the police force was perceived as incompetent.

But in rural communities, where citizens are generally poorer, less educated and less empowered, there have been few efforts to improve police departments or cumbersome judicial systems, leaving citizens feeling helpless, frustrated and angry.

The grisly burning in Playa Vicente occurred last Monday, two days after Mr. Soler allegedly raped and killed a woman and the police had still taken no action to arrest him. After both of Mexico's major television networks aired the video Thursday, about 100 Mexican police raided the village of 1,300 residents and arrested seven townspeople in connection with the "torture and burning alive" of Mr. Soler.

In the last month, Mexican news media have reported at least five instances of public executions or attacks, most of them in rural areas.

In the first incident, last month, a mob in the town of Santiago Tolman in the state of Mexico seized a man suspected of robbing and shooting three people in a local shop. They took him to the town square, tied his hands and feet together and took turns beating him.

Likewise, a mob of about 400 Indians stormed a jail in the southern state of Chiapas, tied three prisoners to lamp posts, doused them with gasoline and set them on fire. Two of the prisoners died and the third was severely burned, according to police officials. The three men were brothers being held on rape charges.

In the state of Puebla, villagers attacked a jail and tried to kill two suspected criminals before the police intervened and rescued them.

And the police in Mexico City were called to break up a crowd in the southern part of the city where neighbors were trying to lynch five juveniles who had been rampaging through neighborhood shops for days, robbing storekeepers, breaking doors and windows and destroying furniture and goods.

Mark Wilson/The Associated Press
A man riding a water craft through the waters of the Potomac River that flooded Alexandria, Virginia.

U.S. Helps in Hurricane Aftermath

The Associated Press

RALEIGH, North Carolina — The U.S. federal government stepped in with more assistance Monday to help North Carolina cope with flooding in the aftermath of the hurricane that hit the East Coast over the weekend.

The Potomac River began to recede in the Washington area, but not fast enough to prevent major traffic tie-ups caused by flooded roads.

Even as a new hurricane churned in the Atlantic, federal agencies worked to get hospitals and water treatment plants working and to set up emergency power for some rural North Carolina areas heavily damaged by the weekend storm, designated Fran.

Governor Jim Hunt asked for additional help for the 18 hardest-hit counties, the Federal Emergency Management Agency said Monday. The agency, however, cautioned that it was still coping with the effects from two hurricanes last year.

Overall, the damage in North Carolina could reach into the billions of dollars, including an estimated $930 million in Wake County, which includes Raleigh.

The storm and its aftereffects killed at least 28 people — 17 of them in North Carolina — mostly by falling trees, flooding and traffic accidents.

The emergency management agency declared 34 North Carolina counties disaster areas.

The Potomac River flooded from West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle into downtown Washington, drowning many areas for the second time this year.

The Maryland Mass Transit Administration canceled all trains Monday on its Brunswick Line.

Washington traffic was snarled Monday morning because of flooded streets and highways, although water was receding after the Potomac crested early Monday at 13.7 feet (4 meters), nearly 7 feet above flood stage.

Over the ocean, meanwhile, the storm designated Hortense revved up to a hurricane Monday. Forecasters said it was headed toward the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico and likely to strengthen. Tropical storm warnings were posted Monday for the Virgin Islands westward through Puerto Rico.

Abbot Loses Grasp on Mexican Shrine

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — For much of the last year, the head of the Roman Catholic Church here has been seeking to oust the aging abbot who administered Mexico's most important religious cult, centered on the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe. But the abbot clung tenaciously to his shrine.

At stake has been control, not only over a tradition of worship so powerful that 10 million Mexicans flock to the basilica each year, but also over the offerings that they deposit during their pilgrimages.

The basilica, in a Mexico City suburb, commemorates what believers say was a miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary before an Aztec Indian named Juan Diego in 1531.

This spring, however, the abbot, Monsignor Guillermo Schulenberg Prado, was quoted in two religious magazines as saying he doubted the appearance, as well as the very existence of Juan Diego, who, he said, "is only a symbol."

Despite his later disavowal of the comments, they rattled the foundations of the cult and aroused a storm of protest.

On Friday, the ecclesiastical skirmishing ended with the abbot's resignation. He said in a morning homily that he would leave his post on Oct. 1.

Archbishop Norberto Rivera Carrera of Mexico City immediately responded with a public statement that he would personally take control of the basilica for the time being and that the church statutes governing the shrine would be rewritten to subordinate it to archdiocesan control.

He also disclosed that the abbot actually resigned in July. Officially, the resignation was attributed to his age; he turned 80 this year. But an official acknowledged that other factors contributed.

"Monsignor Schulenberg committed an error when he said that he had doubts about Juan Diego, and many people considered that he shouldn't continue if he had those doubts," said Hector Fernandez, an archdiocesan spokesman.

"But we didn't announce this during the scandal because we thought it was prudent to wait for a time of tranquillity, so as not to humiliate the man. We didn't want to make firewood out of the fallen tree."

The abbot was able to hold out as long as he did largely because when he took charge of the basilica in 1963, the position was considered a lifetime post, and canonical laws requiring bishops and priests to retire at age 75 did not take effect until 1965, Mr. Fernandez said.

ELECTION NOTES

The Blunders of Stump Fatigue

NEW YORK — Many a campaign-addled pol, on the fifth speech of an eight-speech day, has mounted the dais to express delight at being in Cincinnati when he was actually in Columbus. Only a master orator can convince the audience that he meant to say it.

Ladies and gentlemen, the platinum-tongued president of the United States:

"I want us to have an education system in which, by the year 2000, in Covington, Kentucky, and every —," Bill Clinton said midway through his boilerplate stump speech on Aug. 31. Then as his audience, the good citizens of Covington, Tennessee, began to register dismay, he halted.

But only briefly.

"Now wait a minute," he continued, barely skipping a beat. "In Covington, Kentucky, in Covington, Tennessee, Covington, Massachusetts, in every single Covington in America, every single one, every child will have access not only to computers . . ." And on he went.

There are 10 cities and counties in the United States named Covington, including one each in Tennessee and Kentucky (but not in Massachusetts, alas). Luckily for Mr. Clinton, he was not speaking in Memphis. *(NYT)*

Those Wacky Political Writers

NEW YORK — When not preparing remarks for "Washington Week in Review" or writing thoughtful analyses, political journalists while away long hours in the air between campaign stops with stimulating parlor games.

They squat on plastic meal trays during takeoff, using the force to surf down the plane's main aisle. Or they play Seat-O, in which a stash of dollar bills goes to the lucky flier whose seat number matches the serial number of a bill drawn at random. Or they sing over the intercom system.

Most of all, they roll oranges up and down the aisle. Sometimes they scrawl comments on the fruit and roll it into the first-class cabin, where the candidate is expected to roll back a response.

The Republican vice-presidential candidate, Jack Kemp, received so many missives that he banned orange-rolling last week, saying he had run out of citrus replies. Reporters responded a few flights later by rolling a watermelon into his cabin, calling it "an orange with dynamic scoring."

The term, embraced by Reagan-style conservatives like Mr. Kemp, loosely embodies the argument that tax cuts generate still more tax revenue by stimulating economic growth.

Mr. Kemp returned the melon with an inscription: "We're all supply-siders now." *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Lyn Nofziger, a longtime Republican strategist, on political consultants: "You'd think that the nation had never got along without them. But I will tell you this: We'd still have elections, and someone would win and someone would lose, if we assassinated every one of the consultants, and the country might be better off." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

- **Inmates at the Suffolk County jail in New York state carried out a one-day hunger strike** to protest a policy barring them from wearing high-priced sneakers, which officials say can be used to hide drugs or weapons. *(NYT)*
- **Wrangell-St. Elias National Park rangers found the body of a British hiker** missing since last week, the National Park Service said. David Richard Harrison, 31, was found in a ravine in the remote Alaskan park. Officials believe he died from a fall. *(Reuters)*
- **The rap singer Tupac Shakur**, shot in the chest in a drive-by attack near the Las Vegas casino strip over the weekend, was in critical condition after undergoing a second operation. *(AP)*
- **An unmanned Atlas rocket blasted off** from Cape Canaveral, Florida, and placed a broadcast satellite in orbit. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Living Crime-Free In North Dakota

People elsewhere in the United States, where crime is a leading concern, can only look with envy to North Dakota, which has the lowest crime rate of any state. That fact gives rise to behavior that would seem bizarre elsewhere, reports The New York Times: In New Rockford, a Buffalo rancher, Ken Throlson, leaves the keys in the ignition of his car year-round, saying, "It gets me mad when someone in my family takes the key out." A gas station owner in Sentinel Butte, Albert Olson, has given gas-pump keys to almost every driver in town, so they can serve themselves, leaving their money in a box, while he runs the town's post office. "Haven't lost a nickel yet," he says.

The main reasons for the low crime rates, experts say, are the rural population, the strong sense of community and of family, and the numbingly cold weather. The other low-crime states, after all, are all in the north: Vermont, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Iowa and Maine. The highest rates of crime are found in California and the Deep South.

As it says on coffee mugs sold in Bismarck, notorious for its arctic-like winters, "Forty below keeps the riff-raff out."

Shorter Takes

The shrinking of the world's forests has become a problem of desperate proportions, and replanting is so labor-intensive and costly that there seems to be no easy solution. But that may change. A doctoral candidate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Moshe Alamaro, is working on a way to reforest vast areas by dropping thousands of seedlings from airplanes.

Each seedling would be placed in a cone-shaped, biodegradable container holding fertilizer and water, The Boston Globe reports. Dropped from a plane, it would be embedded in the soil by the force of impact, which also would release the water and nutrients. The approach is being refined, but a business consortium in South Africa is thinking of testing the idea there over a large area in the eastern part of Cape Province.

To the surprise of many tourists, there are bears in the Florida wilds, more than 1,500 of them spread from the cypress marshes west of the Everglades to the deep woods of the Panhandle. In fact, their numbers appear to be growing. That is a problem in places like the central city of Mount Plymouth, where at least 20 black bears have died while trying to cross Route 46. Officials have spent $1 million to construct an underpass and install fencing to funnel the bears through it. None has died since it opened.

International Herald Tribune

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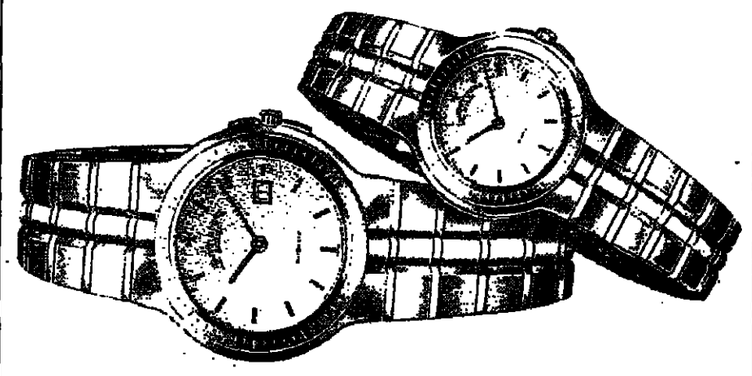

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Taiwan to Send Envoys To Japan for Isles Talks

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan will send officials to Japan for talks over a disputed island group in the East China Sea, the government promised Monday as it sought to quell anti-Japanese protests.

The Taiwan authorities appealed to the public to stay calm, and the Council of Agriculture warned fishermen not to enter the disputed waters before the talks with Japan. The islands are called the Senkakus in Japanese and the Diaoyus in Chinese.

The uninhabited islands are claimed by China as well as Taiwan and Japan, but the government in Taipei rejected a proposal to work with China in the sovereignty dispute.

Foreign Minister John Chang said the government would "choose the most appropriate representatives and send them to Japan as soon as possible" for talks, although Japan and Taiwan do not have diplomatic relations.

Last month, Japan sent retired officials to Taiwan after Taiwanese fishermen threatened to send 300 boats to the islands to protest Tokyo's inclusion of them in its 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone.

The sea around the islands is a rich fishing ground, and the region is also thought to contain promising oil deposits.

"There is no doubt we have absolute claim over Diaoyu Islands," Mr. Chang said, but added that the public "must stay calm and rational, and should not resort to emotional methods to resolve the issue."

There have protests in Taiwan since Japanese Coast Guard vessels stepped up action to stop Taiwanese fishing boats entering waters around the disputed islands. On Friday, the Foreign Ministry protested Japan's use of the vessels to force a private Taiwanese ship away from the island chain, which lies about 300 kilometers (190 miles) west of Okinawa and 200 kilometers east of Taiwan.

And over the weekend, protesters in Taiwan and Hong Kong demonstrated against what they called a revival of Japanese militarism. Protesters in Taipei burned the Japanese flag at a rally outside Tokyo's unofficial representative office.

Mr. Chang said Japan was concerned about civilian protests in Taiwan and was willing to work to end the antagonism.

Mr. Chang told members of Parliament that the government was determined to pursue its claim to the island group alone, rejecting suggestions to work with Beijing.

"We have the capability to settle the dispute by ourselves, so there is no need to complicate the issue by seeking help from mainland China," he said.

Some members of Parliament have called for boycott of Japanese goods to retaliate for the moves by Tokyo. But Taiwan business executives attacked the proposal, saying it could hurt Taiwan's economy.

Wang You-theng, chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, said Taiwan could not afford to boycott Japanese goods since it "relies heavily on Japanese products."

Also on Monday, anti-Japanese protests spread to the Portuguese territory of Macau.

About 200 people from two community groups demonstrated outside the offices of the official Chinese press agency, Xinhua, the de facto embassy, demanding that Japan give up its claims to the disputed islands.

Okinawa Chief And Hashimoto To Meet on Cuts

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Governor Masahide Ota of Okinawa is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto here Tuesday after a referendum on the island overwhelmingly called for cuts in the U.S. military presence.

The meeting Tuesday afternoon is widely expected to influence the timing of the next general election, officials said.

Mr. Ota said before leaving for Tokyo that he had not yet decided whether to follow a Supreme Court ruling that he should sign documents forcibly renewing leases for U.S. military bases.

The prime minister would be forced to pass special legislation to requisition the land if Mr. Ota continued to refuse to sign the documents.

Mr. Hashimoto said that the government would take the result of the voting "seriously" and that it was "natural" for Okinawans to seek the withdrawal of the bases, which accommodate three-quarters of the U.S. military presence in Japan.

But, he added, "we cannot cut the number of the bases to zero overnight."

The Okinawan government has proposed a three-phased withdrawal of the troops by 2015.

Anti-U.S. sentiment intensified after the rape last year of a 12-year-old girl. Three American servicemen were given long prison terms in connection with the attack.

Eighty-nine percent of votes in the referendum supported reducing and consolidating the bases. Turnout was lower than expected, however, at less than 60 percent of the electorate.

Dylan Martinez/Reuters

GUNS AND COMICS — Three students in Hanoi taking time out Monday to catch up on their assignments during a week of compulsory military training and exercises before school starts in Vietnam next week.

Burma's Opium Production Booming

Agence France-Presse

RANGOON — The Burmese government says it stemmed the tide of narcotics with the surrender of the drug lord Khun Sa nine months ago, but analysts and diplomats say the opium trade is still flourishing in Burma.

Colonel Kyaw Thein, who is the country's third-ranked intelligence officer as head of the Office of Strategic Studies and is involved in Burma's drug eradication program, said in an interview that the government was doubling its efforts to curtail the trade. "Since January we have been able to get our troops into areas formerly controlled by Khun Sa, and because of that we have been able to stop all drug trafficking in those areas," Colonel Kyaw Thein said.

But he conceded that Burmese military operations in Shan state culminating in Mr. Khun Sa's surrender in January may have pushed drug-related operations into less accessible parts of the country along the Thai border.

"There are some areas near the border where new refineries may be working, but it's not true that poppy cultivation is increasing in Myanmar," said Colonel Kyaw Thein. Myanmar is the government's name for Burma.

He added that through a plan incorporating enforcement with crop substitution in border areas, "we hope to solve the poppy cultivation problem within 14-15 years."

The junta last week proudly unveiled one of its biggest heroin seizures in recent years, a 143-kilogram (314-pound) haul in northern Shan state.

But experts say there has been a drug explosion in Burma as other drug lords fill the void left by Mr. Khun Sa. The heroin seizures routinely reported in the official press pale in comparison with total output: Burma produced 2,340 metric tons of opium in the 1994-95 growing seasons, the UN reported.

The United States says that figure will jump to more than 2,500 tons for the 1995-1996 season, which when converted to heroin, will constitute half the global supply of the drug.

One Rangoon-based expert, speaking on condition of anonymity, says the junta has given up on enforcement in favor of keeping the peace with many of the ethnic groups with which they have signed cease-fires in recent years and who are dependent on poppy cultivation.

"The cease-fires have contributed to increased production because essentially they have created no-go areas for the government," he said. "As a result, the government is making no effort to undertake enforcement and eradication."

Rebels Join Voters in Philippines

The Associated Press

JOLO, Philippines — In uniform but without weapons, Muslim rebels joined other Filipinos voting Monday in a regional election that was regarded as a test of a newly signed peace treaty with the government.

The campaign in an impoverished autonomous region of southern Mindanao was tranquil in a country where violence often mars elections.

"We are now entering a new phase of our life, our existence as a people, and a new democracy is in the offing," said the rebel leader, Nur Misuari. "A new kind of politics is in the process of evolution here."

Twenty-six years ago, Mr. Misuari abandoned parliamentary politics and turned to armed struggle. He formed the rebel Moro National Liberation Front and launched a secessionist war that took more than 120,000 lives. But he and seven other rebel leaders agreed to run in the election following a peace agreement with the national government.

He is running unopposed as the government party's candidate for governor of the four-province autonomous region, which was formed six years ago. The rebels tried in the past to sabotage elections in the region.

The seven other rebel leaders were among 89 candidates seeking seats in the 21-member Regional Legislative Assembly.

About 900,000 people were eligible to vote in the provinces — Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi.

The chairman of the government commission on elections, Bernardo Pardo, said there had been no reports of serious disruptions.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Megawati's Party Opens New Office

JAKARTA — Supporters of the Indonesian opposition leader Megawati Sukarnoputri opened a new party headquarters on Monday despite the military's saying that the move was unacceptable.

Mrs. Megawati, who is the daughter of the late Sukarno, the nation's founding president, was ousted from the leadership of the Indonesian Democratic Party in June and was not present at the inauguration of what her followers called the new party headquarters, a two-story building in an eastern Jakarta suburb.

Her supporters said they had told the relevant authorities about the move. *(Reuters)*

China to Regulate Its Salt Industry

BEIJING — The Chinese government plans to implement a new licensing system to regulate the salt industry and eliminate diseases caused by iodine deficiency.

Shi Qi of China National Salt Industry Corp. said low-quality salt sold by unlicensed producers was a health hazard because it did not contain enough iodine, the official China Daily newspaper reported Monday. *(AP)*

For the Record

A mild earthquake shook parts of southwestern Japan on Monday, cracking roads near Japan's space-launching site, the police said. *(AP)*

Floods in North Korea's main food producing areas in July will cut cereal production by an estimated 373,000 metric tons, UN specialist agencies said. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

John Howard, prime minister of Australia, on attempts in Parliament to override the assisted suicide law that took effect in the Northern Territory in July: "It is a matter of principle. It goes to the essence of what we see life to be and the sanctity of it and the importance of it and the quality of it." *(Reuters)*

Ieng Sary, the dissident Khmer Rouge leader, attributing the barbarism and mass killings of the Khmer Rouge to the group's top leader, Pol Pot: "It's always said that I was the second man to Pol Pot. It's not true. And Pol Pot made all the decisions; everyone else just carried them out." *(AP)*

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EUROPE

EU's Environment Agency Is Discovering It's Pretty Messy Out There

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — If nature could be a little more like the new European Environment Agency, Europe would be close to being an impeccable place.

At its headquarters, a fine mansion in central Copenhagen, the agency lunch counter serves only fresh, organically grown food. The staff works on recycled paper and has offices free from air and noise pollution. There are no doomsday posters of oil-stained birds, no warnings about vanishing brown bears or dying trees.

But with single-minded devotion, the 50 scientists and other workers are building an exhaustive picture of the grime and muck, the ozone and the concrete that are slowly cannibalizing life on the European land. Their immediate task, before tackling enforcement, is to link Europe's multitude of groups and institutes observing the environment into a single continental monitoring network.

In the view of scientists here, it is remarkable that this intensely managed and populated continent does not possess a coherent appraisal of its natural resources and habitats or of its environmental damage. That is largely because there has been no uniform method of measurement.

"This may well be the most-studied part of the planet, but no two monitoring systems in Europe are alike," said Jytte Keldborg, an agency project manager. "All the countries, even provinces, have their own methods, born of their own needs and of their own philosophy, so you can't compare them. There is a mass of data, but it doesn't add up to a full European picture."

Since the agency opened its doors in Copenhagen two years ago, it has been cajoling its 18 member governments and more than 450 affiliated private groups to use common standards, improve environmental data and make them compatible for the benefit of policymakers and the public.

Scientists here believe that getting monitoring networks to mesh and thus achieve coherent strategies may take 5 to 10 years.

Progress has been slow, officials say, because despite the burst of environmental activism and new laws of the early 1990s, governments have not paid much heed to requests from the agency or to the environmental directives of the European Union, which established it.

Gordon McInnes, who is in charge of nature protection, pulled out a status report on habitats and natural sites.

"No country has provided the full lists due more than 15 months ago," he said, referring to information that is crucial to drawing up a European conservation strategy.

"We want to make sure that enough different types of habitats are protected, that there are no gaps or too many of one type and not enough of others. But things get stuck because there isn't enough planning or enough priority."

Moreover, there is the time-consuming process that comes with democracy. "Most countries know exactly what happens in every piece of land," Mr. McInnes said. "But before a country can list a place as a European site, there often has to be a long process of consultation with everyone involved."

And this often means squabbling at the village level.

In the meantime, the agency has produced its first overview of the European environment, looking at an area that encompasses more than 600 million people from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains in Russia and from the Arctic to the Mediterranean.

The 676-page tome, known as the Dobris Assessment, named after the Czech castle where more than 40 European environment ministers commissioned it in 1991, is its greatest achievement to date.

The agency's findings are largely bleak. In the 1990s, rivers have become cleaner, airborne sulfur has dropped and so has the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. But everywhere, drinking water tables are dropping and water quality has worsened and noise, waste and traffic pollution are growing, in part because of increased trade and tourism. More and more plant and animal species are threatened, and Europe continues to pave over farm and natural lands to build roads.

For all the research being done, acting as a central clearinghouse and evaluating data is at this point about all the agency is empowered to do. Its budget remains small — $18 million in 1995 — and officials say that half of that is spent on outside consultants.

When European governments first proposed their environmental agency in 1989, the idea was immensely popular. It seemed to fit with the broad consensus that environmental regulation was better handled by the European Union than by national governments.

But at the same time, the EU made sure that the new body lacked the power to become involved in members' internal affairs. The European agency has no sweeping powers of investigation and enforcement. It is the EU's Executive Commission in Brussels that retains responsibility for the application of union laws.

But enforcement, it is widely agreed, is weak and ineffective. Brussels regularly sends out warnings that a government is breaking community law or it sends serious cases to the European Court of Justice. But the court is overwhelmed with cases.

Enforcement will become a contentious issue this fall when Brussels must review the mandate of the Environment Agency. Already there is pressure from competing lobbies: environmental groups and political parties want the agency to act more like the Green police, with powers to carry out inspections throughout the union or at the very least gain the right to probe what the national environment ministries are doing.

But most governments apparently do not want any encroachment on national sovereignty. Moreover, the current public mood about the union in general is to keep as many decisions as possible close to home, rather than surrendering them to Brussels.

6 Nations Agree To Cut Pollution In Rhine Basin

Agence France-Presse

STRASBOURG — Six European countries in the Rhine basin signed an international convention Monday aimed at cutting pollution in the Rhine.

The six nations are Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. They adopted an agreement to regulate the collection and elimination of waste generated by boats plying the river.

The convention will come into effect once it is ratified by all six Parliaments, probably in 1998.

It is the culmination of work that began in 1991 by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, an international organization formed by representatives of the six nations.

The commission, which has its headquarters in Strasbourg, regulates matters concerning navigation, transport and environment of the river.

Using the principle that the polluter must pay, the accord bans boats from dumping any waste into the Rhine.

River users will finance the elimination of fuel waste by paying a tax of 1.5 pfennig (about one U.S. cent) for each liter of fuel bought, which will allow them free entry into waste disposal stations.

Jack Dabaghian/Reuters

ENCOURAGING SIGN — President Jacques Chirac of France greeting President Saparmurad Niyazov of Turkmenistan on Monday in Paris. He urged his guest to strengthen ties to the EU.

Was Charles-Diana Union Arranged?

Book Says Archbishop Felt It Was, but Would Work Out Anyway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The churchman who officiated at the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana says he believed at the time that it was an arranged marriage, but hoped it would work out.

In excerpts from a new biography published Monday in The Times, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie also said that Charles asked him early in the marriage to talk with Diana about the Christian faith, which the prince felt was lacking in her life.

Archbishop Runcie, however, is also quoted as saying that he believed Charles had "given up" on the Church of England.

Archbishop Runcie, who was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1980 to 1991, has complained that his biographer, Humphrey Carpenter, used material that was not intended for publication, but Archbishop Runcie has not disputed the accuracy of the book.

Archbishop Runcie recalled a conversation about Charles with Richard Chartres, now the bishop of London, who was involved with arrangements for the royal wedding at St. Paul's Cathedral in the summer of 1981.

"Richard said to me, 'He's seriously depressed. You can tell from his voice.' "We thought it was an arranged marriage, but my own view was: they're a nice couple, and she'll grow into it."

Speaking of Diana's grandmother, Lady Ruth Fermoy, he said "Ruth was very distressed with Diana's behavior."

Lady Fermoy "was totally and wholly a Charles person," he said, "and regarded Diana as an actress, a schemer — all of which is true, of course."

"I don't know what will become of her. Sad, really, and I feel a desire to support her," Archbishop Runcie added.

Archbishop Runcie said he knew about Charles's then-secret relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles — blamed by many Britons in part for the marital breakup — and he added:

"That was what worried Ruth Fermoy, about his needing a woman to love and be cared for by.

"And also that Diana would never be under control until she fell in love with someone."

The couple were divorced Aug. 28.

When the marriage started to go wrong, Archbishop Runcie said, Charles asked him to intercede — "On the basis of 'It's been rather a lot for Diana, because religion hasn't stuck much with her.' "

Charles felt Diana need instruction, and Archbishop Runcie said they had two or three "not very successful confirmation talks." He did not say when these occurred.

"What I quickly saw she needed was some encouragement and some, 'Are you all right, girl?' When you began on abstract ideas, you could see her eyes clouding over, her eyelids became heavy.

"But it was a matter of encouraging her through talk about people, about personalities. And she was very receptive to that."

Archbishop Runcie said he was disappointed with Charles's religious views, which he found inconsistent. As heir to the throne, Charles stands to succeed his mother as supreme governor, or temporal leader, of the Church of England.

"He's on about the grandeur of our cathedrals and the epic language of the Prayer Book, but he wants to be exploring Hinduism with people in the inner cities," Archbishop Runcie said.

"I think he'd give up on the Church of England before I arrived," Archbishop Runcie said.

(AP, Reuters)

Belgians Seek Evidence Of Cover-Up in Killing

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Investigations deepened Monday into a former government minister and a policeman charged with the 1991 murder of the Socialist Party leader.

The government said it would look into allegations of a cover-up in the murder of Andre Cools, a former deputy prime minister and leader of the Socialist Party in French-speaking southern Belgium.

"We have to investigate the investigation," Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said.

Demands grew for an overhaul of a judicial system already discredited by reports of widespread incompetence in a child-murder case that has provoked national grief and outrage.

"Things have been hidden for too long," the newspaper Le Soir said in a front-page editorial. "We have to get to the bottom of this."

The breakthrough in the Cools investigation came over the weekend, when five people, including a former Socialist minister, Alain Van der Biest, and the policeman, Richard Taxquet, were arrested and charged with murder.

Politicians and newspapers demanded to know why investigators who had previously linked the two to the killing were taken off the case in 1994.

After intense criticism, the police commissioner, Raymond Brosse, the detective in charge of the investigation since 1992, resigned Sunday.

Reports of judicial ineptitude or complicity in the Cools case came on the heels of similar accusations surrounding the murders of at least four girls by a suspected child-sex gang.

A police inspector has been arrested in that case, accused of being involved in a stolen-car racket run by the chief suspect in the child-murder case, Marc Dutroux. The police have not explained why they failed to act on tips about Mr. Dutroux or to spot clues that he was holding missing girls.

The police now suspect Mr. Cools was killed after he threatened to reveal the underworld connections of Mr. Van der Biest, Mr. Taxquet and others.

Greek Socialists Are in Trouble, 2 Polls Show

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece's opposition conservatives are in a neck-and-neck race with the country's governing Socialists less than two weeks before national elections, two opinion polls showed Monday.

What had been a sleepy campaign, with more than 50 percent of voters saying they had little or no interest in the outcome, has suddenly turned dramatic.

The first campaign polls show the conservatives, led by Miltiades Evert, in striking distance of an upset victory, largely because of the surprising strength of several smaller leftist parties.

"The opinion polls show the Sept. 22 election will not be an easy walkover for the ruling Socialists," the newspaper Eleftherotypia said.

"When the election was called, Costas Simitis seemed to catch the opposition by surprise," it said, referring to the Greek prime minister. "It now seems the Socialists were caught by surprise too because they couldn't quickly mobilize and start their campaign."

A poll over the weekend by MRB gave the conservatives 31 percent of the vote and the Socialists 30.6 percent. Another poll by the PRC firm had the Socialists with 32.8 percent and the conservatives with 31.9 percent.

Most striking was the strength of smaller leftist parties, which are digging into the vote of the Socialist rank and file, setting off alarm bells in the Socialist camp.

For example, a new leftist party set up by Dimitris Tsovolas, a former Socialist finance minister, had from 5.2 to 6 percent of the vote in the PRC poll — all coming from the governing party's supporters.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Spanish Minister on Defensive

MADRID — Spain's conservative government faced its first major crisis Monday as Defense Minister Eduardo Serra was forced to deny reports linking him to corruption under the previous Socialist administration.

Mr. Serra, an independent, has been in the spotlight for weeks because of a reported tug-of-war with Deputy Prime Minister Francisco Alvarez Cascos over control of the country's intelligence services.

He also has been assailed as one of the architect's of the new government's surprise decision to deny court requests to declassify files on Spain's "dirty war" on Basque separatists in the 1980s.

The newspaper El Mundo reported Monday that court documents showed that Mr. Serra, who served as secretary of state for defense under the Socialists, was a top executive of the big construction company Cubiertas when it paid more than $1 million in bribes in return for contracts.

Mr. Serra denied any involvement in the scheme and said that persistent attacks on him by El Mundo might be linked to "something I've done" — an apparent reference to his role in the cabinet's refusal to declassify the files on the war on the Basque group ETA. *(Reuters)*

Talks on Ulster Hit New Snag

BELFAST — Talks aimed at ending the deadlock in the Northern Ireland peace process were quickly adjourned Monday after being sidetracked by bickering among unionist parties.

The key issue of paramilitary disarmament, on the table when the talks adjourned in July, went unmentioned. The session is to resume Tuesday morning to give the British and Irish governments time to settle the dispute.

The standoff centered on the refusal by a small loyalist paramilitary faction to honor a loyalist cease-fire in force for two years and allegations that it murdered a Catholic taxi driver this summer. *(AFP)*

Mob Turncoat Fingers Andreotti

PERUGIA, Italy — A Mafia turncoat brought to Italy to back up the state's case against Giulio Andreotti testified Monday that he had been told by another Mafia boss that the former prime minister had turned to the mob to murder a journalist.

Tommaso Buscetta, who lives in the United States under a witness protection program, gave his daylong testimony facing the court, but away from television cameras.

Mr. Andreotti, who was prime minister seven times, is accused of complicity with the Mafia in the 1979 killing of Mino Pecorelli, editor of a political newspaper who is thought to have held compromising secrets about Mr. Andreotti.

Mr. Buscetta testified that he was told in 1982 by Gaetano Badalamenti, a top Mafia boss, that he and another mobster had had Mr. Pecorelli murdered as a personal favor to Mr. Andreotti.

Mr. Badalamenti is serving a 30-year sentence in a New York prison after being convicted of running an international heroin ring known as the Pizza Connection.

The 77-year-old Mr. Andreotti, a senator-for-life and member of Parliament since 1946, has denied any part in the Pecorelli killing or any association with the Mafia, saying the cases are the result of political vendettas. He says Mafia turncoats who have provided key testimony against him are seeking revenge for his tough anti-Mafia measures while in government. *(AP)*

Lebed Has Eye on Black Sea Fleet

MOSCOW — The Russian security chief, Alexander Lebed, is taking responsibility for settling Moscow's conflict with Ukraine over the disputed Black Sea Fleet and its base, his office announced Monday.

Both countries claimed the fleet — once the pride of the Soviet Navy — after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. It is based in Sevastopol, on the Black Sea peninsula of Crimea, which is Ukrainian territory but is populated mainly by ethnic Russians.

The Russian Security Council, which Mr. Lebed heads, issued a tough statement insisting that Sevastopol be under Russian control. "The presence of the Russian Navy on the Black Sea is an important consolidating factor in good-neighborly relations between Russia and Ukraine," it said.

Ukraine wants Sevastopol for its own navy.

The countries have already reached preliminary agreements on the fleet and have divided up much of its equipment. But they remain at odds over Sevastopol and what to do with many of the installations. *(AP)*

London Plans For Europe's Tallest Building

Reuters

LONDON — Norway's Kvaerner A/S group on Monday unveiled plans to build Europe's tallest building in the center of the City of London financial district, but the project seems likely to run into delays.

A Kvaerner subsidiary, Trafalgar House PLC, wants the 1,265-foot (390-meter), 92-story Millennium Tower to be completed by 2001 to celebrate the turn of the century. The planned cost is £400 million ($620 million).

"It is a statement of confidence in the City for the next century," said the architect, Sir Norman Foster.

"The thrill is to be able to do this in London and not travel to other end of the world to do it," Sir Norman said, referring to the scarcity of tall buildings in central London.

Trafalgar House plans to erect the tower on the site of the Baltic Exchange, which was largely destroyed by an Irish Republican Army bomb in 1992. The tower would dwarf Europe's tallest existing building, the 984-foot Commerzbank headquarters in Frankfurt.

The building will have 1.5 million square feet of space and room for 8,000 workers. A public viewing area will offer unparalleled views of the city.

Alan Winter, managing director of Trafalgar House, said he would submit proposals next month and hoped to receive permission to start construction in April. Given likely protests about the size of the proposed tower, there would have to be a public inquiry, which could delay the project by 18 months.

Croatia and Yugoslavia Now Diplomatic Pals

Agence France-Presse

ZAGREB — Once foes, Croatia and Yugoslavia established full diplomatic and consular relations Monday ending more than five years of enmity, the Croatian Foreign Ministry said.

Croatia and Yugoslavia, which is made up of Serbia and Montenegro, "have established full diplomatic and consular relations and raised their representation to embassy level," the ministry said.

Diplomatic relations were set up between the two capitals by a simultaneous exchange of diplomatic letters. In Zagreb the exchange took place between Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Simonovic and the head of the Yugoslav mission, Veljko Knezevic.

An identical swap took place in Belgrade between Deputy Foreign Minister Radoslav Bulajic and the head of the Croatian mission, Zvesimir Markovic.

The establishment of full relations capped nine months of reconciliation started by the peace accord in November in Dayton, Ohio, which led on Aug. 23 to both countries recognizing each other.

The move has been welcomed by Washington, one of the prime movers behind persuading the two countries to restore ties broken after Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia in June 1991.

Croatia's declaration was rejected by Belgrade and led to bitter fighting from 1991 to early 1992 that cost about 20,000 lives.

Relations continued to be poisoned after the conflict by Belgrade's support for Serbian separatists who declared their own breakaway state in the Krajina region of Croatia, as well as Yugoslavian support for war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Steps to renew ties have led to the restoration of telephone lines between the two and the reopening under UN supervision of a Zagreb-Belgrade highway and an oil pipeline.

■ Zhirinovsky in Serbia

The Yugoslav authorities have stopped the Russian nationalist politician Vladimir Zhirinovsky from crossing into Bosnian Serbian territory to speak at political rallies, a Yugoslav opposition party said Monday, Reuters reported from Belgrade.

The nationalist Serbian Radical Party faxed statements to reporters saying that Yugoslavia had barred Mr. Zhirinovsky from entering Bosnia at the border at Sremska Raca.

Mr. Zhirinovsky had been invited by the party's leader, Vojislav Seselj, to speak at the rallies. The statement said Mr. Zhirinovsky had entered Yugoslavia on a Russian diplomatic passport earlier Monday and had passed through the normal passport and customs controls before heading for the border.

A spokesman for the Serbian Interior Ministry said he had no information on the reported ban, or of any problems at the border. The Russian Embassy declined to comment.

Mr. Seselj, who met Mr. Zhirinovsky upon his arrival, condemned Belgrade's decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Croatia. Mr. Seselj described the recognition of Croatia as a criminal act.

For his part, Mr. Zhirinovsky attacked the United States as seeking to dictate who could be a candidate in elections in Bosnia next weekend. Under the U.S.-brokered Dayton peace agreement, people indicted as war criminals, such as the former Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, are barred from running.

"Where do they get the right to order Karadzic?" he said.

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A Caudillo Syndrome

Worried about a return to the dynasties and caudillos of the past, the constitution writers of Latin America's and Central Europe's new democracies chose parliamentary systems or limited their presidents to a single term. Now popular presidents, chafing at those limits, are carelessly fiddling with their constitutions to allow additional terms.

Considering that these regions were recently full of autocratic leaders who simply rigged or canceled elections, it is a sign of progress when presidents seek legislative approval to extend their terms through reasonably fair elections. Candidates-for-life are better than presidents-for-life. But the increasingly personal rule of these men is still harmful to the struggling democracies they govern.

Most of these presidents owe their high standings in the polls to their conquest of runaway inflation. But their achievements in modernizing their economies should be matched by efforts to modernize their political systems. Several have already shown a dangerous tendency to control their nations' judiciaries and intelligence services, undercutting the independent, stable institutions that democracy needs. Political parties have become their personal vehicles. Their control will tighten, and their nation's institutions weaken, with every extra year they stay in power.

The wave began with President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, elected in 1990. Peru's constitution limited him to one five-year term, but Mr. Fujimori, with the approval of his supporters in Congress, wrote another that provided for a second term. This is one of several liberties Mr. Fujimori has taken with Peruvian democracy. In 1992 he dissolved Congress and the courts, allowing himself to rule by decree. Last month his supporters in a reconstituted Congress passed a dubious law allowing him to run for a third term in the year 2000. They got around the two-term limit by deciding that because the constitution was passed while Mr. Fujimori was already in office, his first term would not count toward the limit.

Mr. Fujimori's actions have been imitated by his counterpart in Argentina, Carlos Menem. President Menem's supporters, who dominate Congress, rewrote Argentina's constitution to allow him a second term. Now they are looking for loopholes that will permit him to run for a third term in 1999.

Although Brazil's new president, Fernando Cardoso, has not previously revealed an unhealthy taste for power, he is now collecting votes in Congress to approve a re-election amendment.

President Ion Iliescu of Romania recently announced that he would seek a third term, although the country's constitution provides for only two. He uses the same argument as Mr. Fujimori, that because he was already into his first term when the constitution was passed that term does not count.

Democracy requires regular, peaceful transfers of power. These presidents should resist the temptation to extend their terms. Their nations need the good example of leaders prepared to relinquish power to elected successors, especially when their popularity might have allowed them to stay.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Awkward Economy

The weak American economy that was supposed to be Bob Dole's good friend is not cooperating. The Labor Department reported on Friday that the unemployment rate fell from 5.4 to 5.1 percent in August. That is the lowest level for any month but one in 23 years, and a sign of such strength that the Federal Reserve is widely expected to apply the brakes by bumping up interest rates.

The Dole campaign says, rightly, that there is still an economic problem. It distinguishes between the business cycle and the long-term trend. "Why do American families need two incomes just to get by?" a spokeswoman asked in the candidate's behalf. But Mr. Dole has the wrong sense of both the cause of the problem and the cure. The cause, the spokeswoman said on Friday, is that incomes are being "eaten up by taxes"; the cure, the candidate's proposed tax cuts, above all a 15 percent cut in income tax rates.

A tax cut would indeed put more money in some families' pockets. But the Dole cut is structured in such a way that families most in need would benefit the least. The tax structure would become less progressive. The cuts would meanwhile make it harder to maintain federal programs that even many Republicans want to preserve; and in the end they would likely add to the deficit, drive up interest rates and slow the very economic growth in whose name they are proposed. They would represent a further mortgaging of future good to present gain. Surely we have had enough of that. The false prosperity that they would generate would be neither durable nor shared.

Unfortunately, the Democrats have no better plan, nor any large-scale plan at all. They would simply do less harm. The president talks of targeted tax cuts to do such things as help people pay for college, modest increases in federal training funds, a mostly token job creation program, some extra aid to the unemployed to pay their health insurance premiums. The problem the president seeks to solve is structural — not enough income in the middle and lower reaches of the economy. But these are not structural solutions. Mr. Clinton, with limited funds at his disposal and a limited supply of political capital as well, offers mainly Hamburger Helper.

But maybe that is all it is fair to expect him to do. It is not at all clear how much of the present imbalance in the economy is within the capacity of the government to correct. Foreign competition has undercut wages in some sectors of the economy, but foreign trade has lifted incomes in others, and the price of trying to wall the competition out is higher than the price of accepting it. The underlying economic growth rate is lower than in the past, but the traditional means of trying to raise it — fiscal stimulus, easier monetary policy — carry the risk of reviving inflation; that is no fun, either. The government reshuffles a certain amount of income directly through the taxes it collects, the benefit checks it writes and the wage and other regulations it imposes. But there is a limit to how much the society can or should rely on this as well.

We don't suggest that the government is powerless, merely that its ability to make a useful difference is often less than the politicians imply. No politician likes to confess to a limited ability to solve important problems that the political system itself has helped to identify, but that can be the truth.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Try Sweet Potatoes

A long-running study of eating habits shows that Americans are consuming foods more wisely, but that less than 25 percent have a truly healthy diet. The study, based largely on surveys by the Agriculture Department, examined eating habits in various social and economic groups over 30 years. One finding was that in 1965 only 4.7 percent of wealthier whites had healthy diets, compared with 9.3 percent of poorer whites and 16.4 percent of poorer blacks. Affluent whites ate a lot of costly, high-fat foods like red meat and whole milk, while poorer blacks ate cheaper but less fatty foods like sweet potatoes and greens. Poorer blacks still have healthier diets than any other group.

But wealthier whites have made more progress than any other group. By 1991, 20 percent of wealthier whites were eating a healthy diet, while the percentages for poorer whites and poorer blacks were 19.9 and 23.5. By 1991, Americans generally had significantly reduced their consumption of saturated fats and cholesterol and lowered their total fat intake from 40 to 35 percent of total calories.

More needs to be done. Federal food giveaways often include items like cheese and butter that may be high in fat and cholesterol. School lunches feature foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos. Americans are also relying more and more on convenience foods, including prepackaged goods and fast food, which means that they exercise less control over their fat and cholesterol intake and consume fewer fruits, grains and vegetables. More aggressive public education campaigns by health and nutrition groups could help bring along the 75 percent of Americans who are still not eating as wisely as they should.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
ESTABLISHED 1887
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Directeur de la Publication: Richard McClean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
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Next in Bosnia, a Fraud Approved by America

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Bosnia, its wounds unhealed, is about to suffer another bitter twist of fate. This one will legitimize the nationalist fanatics who savaged the country, intensify ethnic cleansing and deprive the international community of crucial leverage to prevent further outrages.

Is some new military aggression in prospect? No, it is the elections to be held in Bosnia on Saturday that are likely to have those dismal consequences.

The Dayton accords of last November called for the voters of the three communities to choose, among other things, members of a new federal Parliament and a tripartite presidency. The elections were seen as a way to knit Bosnia back together.

What should happen is a commitment for NATO forces to stay on in Bosnia.

They turn out to have exactly the opposite effect.

Dayton set down preconditions for the holding of elections, to be sure that they would be free and fair. The conditions include freedom of movement — in particular, letting refugees from the Serbian terror tactics of ethnic cleansing go back to their home villages — and freedom of the press. Those rules have been mocked.

When Muslim families try to cross the line into Serbian territory, policemen and Serbian gangs attack them.

No opposition press is allowed in Serbian or Croatian areas.

Anyone who openly supports opponents of the hard-line nationalist parties is in danger of his life. Haris Silajdzic, the former Bosnian prime minister, who is running as a Muslim committed to a nonsectarian state, was beaten up by supporters of the ruling party.

The campaign has precipitated a new round of ethnic cleansing. Thousands more Croats and Muslims have been expelled from the Serbian zone.

And the Serbian authorities invented an ingenious way to turn villages that formerly had non-Serbian majorities into officially Serbian areas. They mass-registered refugees in Serbia — people from other areas — as residents of Bosnian villages and towns. The refugees will be driven in buses on election day to vote in places they have never seen before.

Radovan Karadzic, the accused war criminal who led the Bosnian Serbs' genocidal aggression, is not on the ballot. But his party will almost certainly win in the Serbian entity, and it will thereby gain new international legitimacy. So will the entity, defined at Dayton. It will no longer be "the so-called Republika Srpska."

The irony is that these elections are the only part of Dayton that has been firmly pushed by international enforcement officials. Officials have used them as an excuse to do nothing about violations of what was agreed at Dayton. It might upset the political process, they said, to arrest wanted war criminals or enforce freedom of movement.

The Muslim vote may be divided between Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Silajdzic. A fanatical Serbian nationalist, Mocilo Krajisnik, may then win the most votes and become chairman of the presidency. He wants the building that houses federal institutions to be on the line between entities and to have separate entrances for different ethnic groups.

The elections will deprive the international community of its biggest carrot and stick against Serbian intransigence, economic sanctions. They are now suspended. If the elections are certified as free and fair, sanctions will be lifted altogether. They could then be reimposed only by vote of the UN Security Council, where Russia could and no doubt would veto them. So that important incentive for the Serbs to comply with Dayton will be gone.

All of this has been compellingly detailed in reports by the International Crisis Group, a respected monitoring body. They show that the hopes of Dayton have been betrayed.

The reason is American politics. President Bill Clinton does not want anything to ruffle the apparent triumph of Dayton before November. Bob Dole was right last week when he said the Bosnian elections would be "a fraud with the American stamp of approval."

Mr. Dole called for the elections to be put off. That is not going to happen. What can happen — what should happen — is a commitment for NATO forces to stay on in Bosnia so that people there will have some sense of security. And it would make a great difference if the world would actually provide enough aid for the reconstruction that might draw Bosnians together.

The New York Times.

The Loaded Okinawa Question That Didn't Need Answering

By Ralph A. Cossa

HONOLULU — The result of Sunday's nonbinding referendum on the U.S. military presence on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa was hardly surprising. An overwhelming 91 percent of those who voted supported a measure that called for revision of the agreement under which U.S. troops operate in Japan, and for a compression of military bases in Okinawa.

What may be more significant is that the turnout was less than 60 percent of eligible voters, a lower figure than for regional elections in June.

Governor Masahide Ota professed to be euphoric over the results and had warnings for Washington and Tokyo. "What I want to say to the rest of Japan is that you should not let weaker members of the community share a bigger responsibility," he said, adding that the results should be clear to "those in the U.S. Congress who still feel like they own Okinawa."

Mr. Ota clearly believes that the outcome of the referendum demonstrates that the people of Okinawa support his drive for the complete removal of U.S. forces and bases from the strategically located island by the year 2010.

More than 75 percent of all U.S. bases in Japan are sited on Okinawa, occupying 20 percent of the prefecture's main island and housing more than half of the 47,000 American troops stationed in the country.

But what the referendum actually asked was: "Do you agree that the U.S.-Japan Status of Forces Agreement should be reviewed and U.S. military bases on Okinawa should be reduced?" Given the fact that everyone concerned — the people of Okinawa, the Japanese government and the U.S. military — has already agreed to status-of-forces changes and developed a plan to reduce by 20 percent the amount of land occupied by American troops, the referendum in many respects constituted a vote for something that all the key players believe in.

Nonetheless, opponents of the U.S.-Japan alliance in both countries will point to the result as "proof" that most Okinawans want all U.S. bases removed.

Had Mr. Ota really wanted to know what his constituents were thinking, he would have asked more forthrightly: "Do you favor the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Okinawa?"

A complete removal of the U.S. presence from Okinawa would seriously undermine America's ability to preserve and protect Japanese, U.S. and broader regional security interests. There are simply no realistic substitutes for Okinawa's bases. The island is close to all the region's potential hot spots. It figures prominently in the defense of South Korea and would be critical to U.S. efforts to stabilize the situation were hostilities to break out in the Taiwan Strait, the Senkaku Islands or the South China Sea.

The impact of a complete U.S. withdrawal from Okinawa could have a devastating impact on the island's already troubled economy. Okinawa has an unemployment rate double that of mainland Japan and per capita income well below the national average. Annual base-related revenue accounts for more than 10 percent of the prefecture's income.

Although the economic and strategic stakes are high, the central government has done little to inform the Okinawan people of the real issues, apparently viewing the referendum as a hopeless cause that was better avoided than confronted. Such benign neglect overlooks the potential damage that a misinterpreted or misleading analysis of vote results could have on public support for the U.S.-Japan security relationship in both countries.

The Okinawans have some legitimate grievances, both with the Japanese central government and with the U.S. military, over how their concerns have been handled in the past. But these concerns are now being addressed. A significant consolidation and relocation effort is under way, and steps have been taken to reduce the risks and annoyance of U.S. military training activity.

Why ask a question in the referendum that had already been answered? The answer lies in the political motives of those framing the question.

The writer is executive director of Pacific Forum CSIS, a Honolulu-based research institute affiliated with the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

In South Korea, Mixed Feelings About Joining the Rich Club

By Philip Bowring

SEOUL — With the trial of two ex-presidents behind it, South Korea has turned its attention to whether or not to join the OECD. Most citizens of OECD states don't realize that they are members of this particular club, let alone have strong feelings about it.

The issue says much about how Korea sees its relationship with the outside world.

The contest between North and South ended long ago, but within the victorious South a struggle for the soul of Korea goes on between those with the old Hermit Kingdom mentality, suspicious of the outside world and wedded to self-reliance, and those for whom nationalism is best expressed through conquest of global markets.

The foreigners accustomed to buying Hyundai cars, Samsung semiconductors or LG video recorders, the depressed regions of Europe desperate for Korean investment, the U.S. and Japanese industrial competitors with Korea would be astonished at its ambivalence toward an outside world on which it has made such a mark. But it is real.

Three years ago, Kim Young Sam made "globalization" a central theme of his presidency. Joining the OECD, the developed nations' club, became a goal to symbolize economic success and international recognition of economic success. Now, on the cusp of membership, South Korea is balking, resisting the concessions on financial market opening demanded by the OECD members.

There are concerns that even if an agreement is reached, necessary legislation might be blocked in the National Assembly, and it would become an issue in the December 1997 presidential election.

On the face of it, the OECD is on weak ground. Membership confers few privileges. There are other forums for advancing liberalization. The organization badly needs another Asian member apart from Japan, and Korea is more developed (and important to the industrial world economies) than several of the European members, or Mexico. But having been so eager to join, the Koreans now find themselves being pressed to open up faster than they would like.

This would probably not have become a major issue but for the fact that Korea's trade position has dramatically deteriorated this year. The current account deficit could hit $20 billion this year, double that of last year, which many Koreans already believed was too high.

The causes are largely outside Korean control: the slump in semiconductor prices, cyclical downturns in steel and petrochemical prices, and the sharp weakening of the yen.

Most foreign economists shrug off the numbers. The deficit at worst will be 4 percent of GDP, about half the number for Malaysia and similar to what has become the norm for Australia. It is not a structural problem and will right itself within two years. Meanwhile, foreigners are eager to fund the deficit by investing in Korean stock and bond markets that are being slowly prised open.

But here the trade deficit has sent confidence — and the stock market — into a tailspin, with calls for belt tightening and criticism of "luxury" imports. Proponents of self-reliance blame the "crisis" on market opening, whether to BMWs, U.S. beef or Chinese textiles. Even some who believe that financial markets should be opened insist that the deficit shows that Korea is not yet strong enough to compete.

The country does have good grounds for a gradualist financial liberalization. Interest rates are still high by international standards, and sudden opening would be destabilizing. But OECD members show scant sympathy for Korean protectionism, despite the big changes here in the last five years.

The possibility of an impasse worries Korea's business conglomerates, which are staking billions of dollars to build market share around the globe. The last thing they want is foreign reaction against perceived Korean self-centeredness.

They usually get their way — but they are not popular, particularly in the aftermath of the Chun and Roh trials. Meanwhile, President Kim's ability to sway the National Assembly is in doubt. Although his executive and patronage powers are immense, his New Korea Party is faction-ridden and has only a slim majority.

None of this is going to stop Korean industry's globalization. The conglomerates' overseas activities are now largely outside government control. But the flap about imports and the OECD says much about Korean defensiveness.

International Herald Tribune.

Israeli Opportunity Out of Africa

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Maybe, as readers of 1 Kings 10:13 surmised, King Solomon had an affair with the Queen of Sheba before her return to Arabia. Or perhaps, after the destruction of the Temple, a tribe of Israelites fled to Africa.

Whatever the origin of Ethiopian Jewry, thousands of Africans who believed in Judaism — relying on the Bible, without benefit of Talmud, and stricter than the most orthodox on certain rituals of purity — kept their faith for more than two millennia.

Threatened by war, persecution and starvation, 50,000 trekked across deserts or were ransomed by Israel and airlifted with U.S. help to the place that these gentle people maintained was the Promised Land. The state of Israel extended full citizenship under the Law of Return.

What a heartwarming story. Five years after Operation Solomon, how has it worked out? Not as well as it should have.

Although most live in far better conditions than the misery they fled from, they are poorer than other recent immigrants. Half are unemployed.

Mistakes made in America by social engineers were made anew in Israel. Misguided government policy encouraged segregation, and ahead loomed urban ghettos, welfare dependency and a black underclass.

Dissatisfaction flared last year after health officials, fearing the high incidence of HIV infection in Africa, were revealed to have been disposing of blood from Ethiopian Jewish donors. A demonstration in front of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's residence made headlines and elicited apologies, but the far greater offense to Ethiopian Israelis was ignored.

More than half the blacks in Israel are under 18. That should offer a tremendous opportunity to teach and uplift a new generation — but the kids are not getting the equal-opportunity education they deserve.

That upsets Micha Odenheimer, a California-born rabbi who heads the Israel Association for Ethiopian Jews at 34 Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem. "We still have time to turn this all around," he insists, "if we go all-out to educate the children."

He is pressing for Head Start programs, tutoring and free books and software to give the blacks a fair chance at academic, not only vocational, achievement. No more shunting black kids to the worst schools in the poorest neighborhoods. His goal is to raise the percentage of Ethiopians matriculating beyond high school from 8 percent to at least the national average of 38 percent, which the rabbi says is doable in the next few years.

When applied early, such affirmative action works. And a nation with universal military service has an edge in integrating, instilling pride and advancing members of a minority racial group.

An unexpected ally in this campaign to prevent an underclass is the new prime minister, who likes to refer to Ethiopian Israelis as "this precious part of the Jewish people." Benjamin Netanyahu sees that part not as any Jewish white man's burden but an opportunity for his nation to light a candle in the race-relations darkness.

The diplomatic advantage of a multiracial society is obvious. (Israel's new consul in Chicago is a young woman born in Ethiopia.) But the equal-opportunity potential for Israel — small enough to be a laboratory, steeped in the tradition of education — would be to serve as a model for race relations in the coming century.

The world could use an example of racial diversity within religious and national unity. Science could do with a rebuttal to hypotheses of genetic inferiority. Blacks and Jews in America need every bridge they can build; success of Ethiopian-Israelis would blunt the wedge threatened by the Gadhafi-Farrakhan connection.

Primary responsibility lies with the Israeli government, but Mr. Netanyahu should set up a channel for outsiders to participate. This will not get the media attention of a handshake with Yasser Arafat or a standoff with Syria. But years from now, Israel's obeisance to equality for its African-born children could sparkle, in Shakespeare's simile, "like a jewel in an Ethiope's ear."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Failed Raid

CANEA — The native Mussulmans at Sitia, annoyed at the promulgation of the new reforms, sallied forth last night [Sept. 5] in a band numbering 250 men to attack the village of Piskokephaly, but finding that the Christians, summoned to arms by the alarm bell, had gathered together and occupied a strong strategical position, they returned to Sitia, whereupon the Christian inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses. Two thousand Christians subsequently occupied the heights surrounding Sitia, inviting the Mussulmans to come out and return to their villages.

1921: Empire Loyalty

TORONTO — Speaking before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Ben H. Morgan, chairman of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Association, contended that reliance upon the Empire sources of supply, rather than on the good will of foreign countries, was the only sane policy for the British race, and urged that Canadian business with Great Britain should be done through British and not through American channels.

1946: Kenyan Change

MOMBASA — The East African Indian Congress may appeal to India to obtain a joint Anglo-Indian condominium over the British crown colony of Kenya. The Congress President said the organization would ask Britain to place the country under a United Nations trusteeship. "Failing this, there is the final resort of asking India to obtain a condominium with Britain over the administration of this colony with the added obligation to help the African peoples here."

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

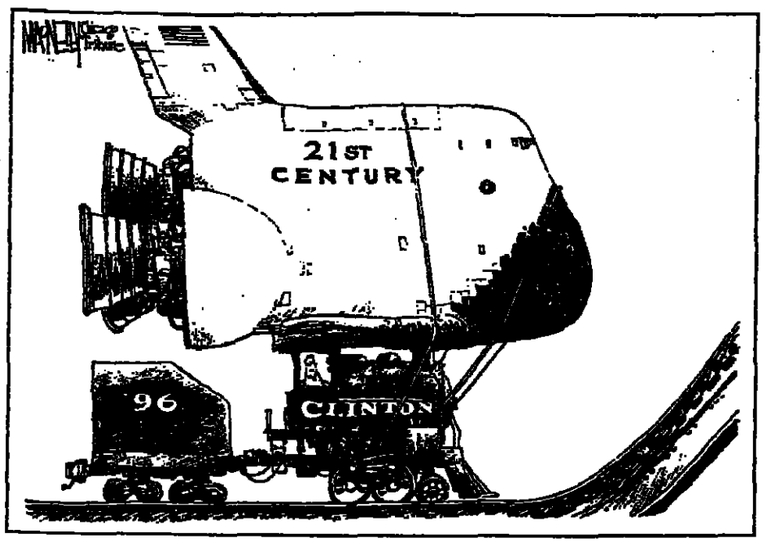
From Iraq, A Gift for Clinton

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's rivals and critics suggest that Saddam Hussein took advantage of the president's flawed policy and his perceived weakness to improve Iraq's position in the land of the Kurds. Saddam did improve his position in a part of his country (the oil and pipeline part) and among a constituency (some of those Kurds) vital to his power. The American missile hits he immediately took were a small price to pay for the rare burst of international solicitude he got for taking them.

But Mr. Clinton did not come out of this episode without gains of his own. He made a modest but useful point in responding to still-dangerous Iraq's latest testing of him by fire. He made the wider neighborhood, if not the Kurdish region, a bit safer by expanding the zone where Iraqi warplane flights are banned. And he left Iraq under a heavy new burden to show that a state that can afford this sort of military foray needs the humanitarian relief offered and now suspended at the United Nations.

The plus-and-minus game, of course, changes quickly, and this episode may soon fade into a background littered with past efforts by the United States and others to manage the oil-crucial and unruly Gulf. All the same, President Clinton is for the moment the recipient of what looks like a gift of value from Saddam — a timely and relatively neat opportunity to do a high-profile foreign policy turn on his way to the U.S. elections in November.



Mr. Clinton not only had the chance to act in a president's international role in the real world, where his challenger, Bob Dole, must be content to second-guess and issue paper positions. Mr. Clinton had the chance to apply force, the most dramatic and most difficult choice a president must face.

For the president, a former Vietnam War protester, using force to good political avail has fairly come to be seen as a measure of his competence to discharge the duties of commander in chief. He did not answer every question by firing a few dozen unmanned missiles last week. But in an exercise of medium difficulty, he both respected political limits and met policy requirements. The more determined of his critics were left chomping, but in the circumstances he did all right.

Former Senator Dole brought his own historical handicap to the latest Gulf passage — his ill-chosen words of understanding to and about Saddam in 1990. He came nowhere near ratifying that puzzling narrow-mindedness last week. But it did take him the better part of a day on the campaign trail to find a position he felt comfortable with — warm to American soldiers, detached from Mr. Clinton, whose "weak leadership" before the crisis he had deplored. Mr. Dole's readiness to support presidential deployments is a legend.

Overall, Mr. Clinton was able, in a campaign that has mostly sidelined foreign policy, to come forward as at least an adequate actor on the international stage. The impression Mr. Dole conveyed was that of a smart Washington player having a bit of trouble getting his act together. The winner in this one short round, even when one discounts his self-serving overselling: Bill Clinton.

It will not be the last round, not with Iraq and not with rogue states, which seem a fixture of an emerging international scene in the main intent on democratic development. An Iraqi move on the sensitive area held by Iran-supported Kurds — an area not proscribed to Iraqi warplanes — could precipitate another encounter. Iraq and Iran: Singly or together, they may be as close as we get to the villain that Soviet communism was in the Cold War.

This is not to say Gulf issues, or foreign policy, will likely be moving to the center of the U.S. political campaign or of public life. The Gulf region promises to be volatile and contrary, but the international coalition organized by George Bush, although it did not eliminate it, did downsize the menace of Saddam's Iraq. This success bequeathed Mr. Clinton the demanding but easier task of keeping the hedge pruned, maintaining Iraq in its reduced state, pending something that no one has put together yet.

Foreign policy promises to engage the candidates from time to time, but the case for abandoning the campaign's focus so far on the domestic agenda simply has not been made. Not by the candidates, not by Saddam Hussein.

Washington Post Service

In the Camera's Flash, a Myth Is Made

By Tomas Eloy Martinez

NEW YORK — They were about to kill him, but they thought that he could not be the same person they were looking for.

He seemed disheartened. He was dirty, almost a skeleton. Rather than looking like a commander, he seemed instead to be one more of the guerrilla fighters who were following him through the jungle.

This was the shadow of a man who had been living amid the trees and was full of morning sadness.

But then the Bolivian army soldiers

MEANWHILE

realized it was he when they heard his respiration — labored breathing because of his asthma, no doubt mixed with fear. He rested against a tree and looked with indifference at the wound in his arm, at the thread of anemic blood that trickled between his fingers.

At that moment he was startled by the burst of rifles and the blackness of death. The date was Oct. 9, 1967.

The man, of course, was Che Guevara. And he was killed by a firing squad in the jungle of Bolivia.

He had already attained the status of a legend and now he would be a martyr to the cause of revolution, indeed to the very concept of rebellion against government authority.

The myth of Ernesto Guevara de la Serna — or Che — sprouted that same Oct. 9. His corpse was laid in a primitive hut in La Higuera, Bolivia, and photographed for all to see around the world.

His enemies allowed the photograph to be taken in order to prove that Che was dead. But that backfired — instead, the photograph would only broaden his image and make his legend grow.

Indeed, the now famous picture of the whitened corpse was Christ-like, with its symbols of martyrdom: the spear wound in his side, the shroud, the washing pan, the sparse beard, the ironic and destitute smile of his cadaver's face, and his half-opened eyes, which were showing, without rancor, the solitude of the vanquished.

And so this image, arranged by Che's enemies to prove his death, instead has led to his immortality.

The Mexican writer Jorge G. Castañeda, in a biography of Che Guevara to be published next year, will be the first to discuss at length the differences between the photographs of the living Che, being accosted by members of the Bolivian army, and his corpse with the washing pan.

Fredy Alcorta, who took the photograph of Che in death, told Mr. Castañeda that when the corpse was first brought in, Che was unrecognizable.

In order to expedite the identification, the Bolivian army officers who executed him ordered some people to wash his corpse, to put clean pants on it and to remove the thistles clinging to his beard.

"They needed to show him neat, so nobody would have doubts about his identity," Mr. Alcorta said.

The washing pan was found in the shadows of a rural school. Because of the sordidness of the remote site, the mixed odors of sweat and coffee, and the silent procession of townsfolk who seemed to view the corpse as that of some prehistoric animal, nobody realized the impact this figure of the dead Che Guevara would have throughout the world for years to come.

His enemies certainly did not see the parallels between Che's body and a Christ-like figure. If they had, they would have banned any photographs, and his myth would have taken another form, or none at all.

For today, Che Guevera's legend lives — largely through his iconic images — and perhaps more brightly than ever before.

For today the legend of Che Guevera lives — largely through his iconic images — and perhaps more brightly than before. "The Che" seems to be everywhere, but not always in the same way.

There is the heroic image that Fidel Castro's government in Cuba for decades has disseminated, the one with the beret and the five-point star. Today that likeness is still the one typically embraced by young people. Posters and banners with it proliferate in Cuba's soccer stadiums, at rock concerts and on T-shirts that express youthful rebellion, marginality or opposition to the system — indeed, to all systems.

It is far different from the other image — the Christ-like image — of the vanquished Che, which reflects better the eternity of the personage.

The first one is an icon of the '60s that has survived until now like a deactivated bomb. It was hoisted first on a banner by French students in May 1968, in Paris, and later by their rebellious Argentinean student counterparts in Cordoba and Rosario.

At that time, ironically, probably not one middle-class Latin American youngster's bedroom lacked a poster of the fighting Che. That image of Che, with his beret, was the symbol of ideals that were burning, and for which a young man would die.

Those rebels against government authority who dared to follow Che's example hid the poster in their gear before going to fight: some of them with a rifle, others with Molotov cocktails, others carrying cans of paint to splash or use to paint the graffiti of rebellion, others with drums to beat in violent demonstrations.

These young fighters willing to give up their lives in service to a heroicism that they imagined Che Guevara had possessed were models for "the perfect idiotic" martyrs — characters in a best-selling book by three co-authors: the Cuban Carlos Alberto Montaner, the Colombian Plinio Apuleyo Mendoza and the Peruvian Alvaro Vargas Llosa.

Those writers meant that the emphasis should be put on the word "idiot," and not on "martyr."

Not that such criticism quelled the ardor of those who would idolize the Che.

Not all, however, would die for it. In Cuba, many admirers were content to possess and display the poster and to whistle, in a low tone, a fashionable Cuban song:

"Here stays the clear,
The dear transparency,
Of your beloved presence,
Commander Che Guevara."

Strangest of all, it seems the mass-produced image, now sold in poster shops, framed and put under glass, has had such an immense success — even at parties given by Wall Street brokers — that it has transformed the Che's figure into something almost innocuous, a form of kitsch.

Decades after his death — and his brave life in the jungles — Che Guevara was to appear in so many places that, in the end, he was in no place at all.

And so it is that myths are born, yet nobody knows the exact moment when they ignite or burn out.

Scholars say every myth needs decades or centuries in which to kindle men's dreams. But perhaps it does not always take so long.

The writer, author of the books "The Peron Novel" and "Santa Evita" and chairman of the Latin American studies department at Rutgers University, contributed this comment to New York Times Special Features.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Belgium's Blame

Regarding "Belgians, Torn By Sex Slayings, Blame the State And Themselves" (Sept. 5):

The Belgian people's hand-over-the-eyes view of pedophilia continues as they point the finger to other countries and people for the criminal perversion of their countrymen. They easily forget it was the Belgians, together with their Swiss, French and German associates who made Asian children an object of sexual commerce.

For the Belgians to have regarded pedophilia "as the scourge of sandy beaches in Southeast Asia" is tantamount to a thief blaming the owners of a house he burgled for failing to lock the doors and windows.

Southeast Asian countries have societies with protective extended families and family values that treasure children. Sexual relations with teenagers is common in Europe, but is still statutory rape in Asia. Southeast Asian youth generally lag behind their more modern European counterparts in their conservative view toward casual sex. The European media's sweeping reports that child prostitution in Asia is predominantly domestic would pay homage to the canons of journalism if they checked their facts before adding to finger-pointing disinformation.

Pedophilia, as sexual commerce, was unheard of in Southeast Asia until Europeans exploited the poverty, and the poor children, in those countries. Syphilis and gonorrhoea became a scourge in Asia when the Europeans came. The spread of HIV and AIDS in Southeast Asia has been linked to Europeans and Americans.

For years, European authorities ignored Southeast Asian organizations crying out against sex tourism, the trafficking of women and the exploitation of poor children in their cities. Now, perhaps, they will listen.

The Belgians have no one to blame but themselves for the sad tragedy that befell their children. But they will not be able to solve their problem if they and the Western press continue to look for someone else to blame.

ANTONIO C. MODENA
Paris.

A Role for Jerusalem

Nothing could be more futile than an attempt to determine whether Jerusalem is more important to Jews, Christians or Muslims. Quite obviously the city, especially the Old City and the Mount of Olives, is truly ecumenical and all wise statesmen involved in the search for peace in the region should build on that fact.

In this light, Jerusalem should be viewed as an opportunity and not a problem. It is unthinkable that honest and imaginative leaders cannot devise a special status for the city that recognizes and honors the rights and needs of all three, great monotheistic communities and that also satisfies the desires of Israel and the Palestinians to have their respective capitals there.

Surely a just solution for Jerusalem would be to become a beacon for peace and coexistence among people whose common God would clearly wish them to be brothers.

ROBERT F. ILLING
Oporto, Portugal

Sour Grapes?

Regarding "The Hamptons: C'est Vrai, They Top Provence" (Meanwhile, Sept. 3) by Peter Mayle:

As I recall, Mr. Mayle never did have a good word for summer on the Cote d'Azur. Why does he now mix it up with the relatively simple life most of us lead in Provencal villages? His major error at the beginning was to regard the natives as curiosities, and tell too much about their customs and traditions.

The French, after all, are a very private and discreet people; no wonder they disliked his "telling all" in his first successful book.

Such a sour grapes attitude now hardly befits an otherwise sophisticated man.

Mr. Mayle would have done well to read Lawrence Wylie's "Village In The Vaucluse" of a generation ago for a lesson in appreciation — and humility.

J. CONRATH
Rousset s/Arc, France.

How ironic that Mr. Mayle now writes patronizingly about the Hamptons as he once did about Provence.

Not only ironic, but the height of ingratitude as well — since it is only after he made his money writing about the South of France and its people that he now can afford to live in the Hamptons.

I would then remind Mr. Mayle of this Arab proverb: "Never spit in the well as you pass by, for you never know when you'll have to drink from it again."

Unless of course, like him, you were made persona-non-grata in the beautiful well that is known as Provence.

P. CAMPS
Saillon, France.

BOOKS

ANATOMY OF RESTLESSNESS: Selected Writings 1969-1989

By Bruce Chatwin. 205 pages. $22.95. Viking.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WRITERS of books, Bruce Chatwin observed in one of these posthumously published essays, fall into two categories: "the ones who 'dig in' and the ones who move."

Among the members of the first category, he counted "Flaubert and Tolstoy laboring in their libraries; Zola with a suit of armor alongside his desk; Poe in his cottage; Proust in the cork-lined room."

Among the movers, he named "Melville, who was 'undone' by his gentlemanly establishment in Massachusetts, or Hemingway, Gogol or Dostoyevsky whose lives, whether from choice or necessity, were a headlong round of hotels and rented rooms — and, in the case of the last, a Siberian prison."

Chatwin, of course, belongs firmly in the movers category. Until his death at the age of 48 in 1989 (he had been ailing, he said in an interview, from a rare bone marrow disease contracted during a trip to western China), Chatwin had been an inveterate traveler, a restless, modern-day nomad whose eloquent accounts of his journeys ("In Patagonia," "The Songlines") have already become classics of travel writing.

His latest book, "Anatomy of Restlessness" — a collection of essays, stories, articles and reviews spanning a 20-year period — amplifies his thoughts on traveling and the virtues of the nomadic life. Although the volume is more of a hodgepodge than his last collection of articles ("What Am I Doing Here"), it still affords the reader the pleasures of Chatwin's lapidary style.

As he recounts in the lead essay, "I Always Wanted to Go to Patagonia," Chatwin grew up with wanderlust in his genes. His cousin Charley, who became British consul in Punta Arenas in Chile, was shipwrecked at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan in 1898; his Uncle Geoffrey was an Arabist and desert traveler who received a golden head-dress from Emir Feisal, and his Uncle Humphrey came to a "sad end in Africa."

Years later he would quit his job as an art assessor at Sotheby's to hit the road himself: He had developed, he recalled, a horror of things, "to feel that things, however beautiful, can also be malign."

He had also begun to believe that human beings possess a migratory instinct that drives them "to walk long distances through the seasons" — an instinct inherited from their herdsmen ancestors that "when warped in conditions of settlement" found "outlets in violence, greed, status-seeking or a mania for the new."

These ideas reverberate throughout this volume. In excerpts from a book he once planned to write about nomads, Chatwin muses at length about the economic and psychological roots of wanderlust, the emotional impulse "to abandon civilization and seek a simpler life, a life in harmony with 'nature,' unhampered with possessions, free from the grinding bonds of technology."

He argues that "the origins of civilization are not all that respectable." He quotes Montaigne and Whitman on the benefits of travel. And he writes that "all the great teachers — Buddha, Lao-tzu, St. Francis — had set the perpetual pilgrimage at the heart of their message and told their disciples, literally, to follow The Way."

Sounding a lot like a flower child with a smattering of scholarly training, Chatwin is decidedly not at his best in this sort of theoretical writing.

It is when Chatwin turns his hand to describing places and people that his gift for the telling detail really shines.

He is able, in a few paragraphs, to demonstrate the formative impact that Edinburgh had on the imagination of Robert Louis Stevenson. And he's similarly able to convey the mythic allure of the African town of Timbuktu, an unlovely and "tired caravan city" that lured European visitors for years.

In this essay, as in so much of his earlier writings, Chatwin conjures both cities: the real and the mythical, the city that exists in the unforgiving quadrants of geography and the city that exists only in the mind.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

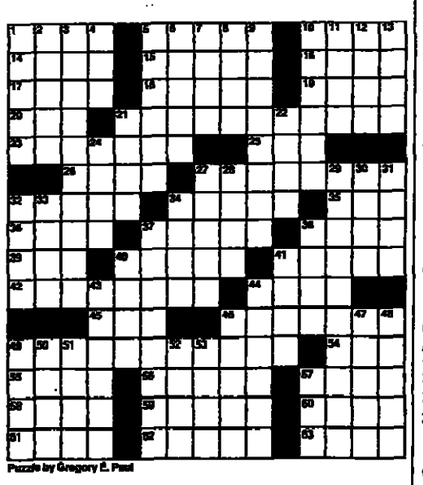
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 This may have a hard or soft shell
5 Lionel Hampton's instrument
10 This may have a hard or soft shell
14 Mary Kay competitor
15 W.W. II's —— Gay
16 Stockings
17 Video
18 White-plumed bird
19 Screen tarrier
20 Uncommon sense
21 Cold war barrier
23 Caviar source
25 Poppycock
26 John —— (the Lone Ranger)
27 Psychotherapy
32 Western resort lake
34 Hundred-dollar bill
35 Nationality suffix
36 Iowa State's locale
37 One slightly overweight
38 Merriment
39 —— culpa
40 Hall's singing partner
41 Participated in a Christmas club
42 Publicity supports
44 French 101 verb
45 Paycheck amount
46 Indistinct, as speech
49 Oz denizen
54 Mustangs of the Southwest Conf.
55 Draft status
56 Pass on
57 Elemental unit
58 Pastry chef's aide
59 Squirrel's snack
60 Pro ——
61 Cooking fat
62 Singer Lenya
63 Ocho minus cinco

DOWN

1 "Soap" family
2 Nautical command
3 Venomous viper
4 Word on a penny
5 Changed direction
6 Fort Knox unit
7 ——again
8 T.V.A. output
9 Waterlog
10 Loquacious
11 Spingarn Medal winner Parks
12 —— spumante
13 Noodle
21 Rival of Bjorn
22 Romeo, e.g.
24 Classic cars
27 Peruvian peaks
28 Holiday drinks
29 Combat award
30 Response heard in 27-Across
31 Storage spot
32 Docile
33 Congregation's assent
34 Baby-faced
37 Idyllic
38 Actress Tari
40 Nabisco snack
41 Render speechless
43 Leader's exhortation
44 Comedienne Boosler
46 Bright
47 Play to the balcony
48 Camille's creator
49 Labor
50 Machu Picchu dweller
51 Not e'en once
52 See 57-Down
53 Coin opening
57 With 52-Down, 20's-30's design



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 9

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TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES
We're up to something good.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

YOU can't trust in portents. A poor start in a tournament or a match doesn't mean a poor finish, and vice versa. Chess just isn't that predictable.

In the old days, there were players who could be counted on in certain ways. For example, if Rudolph Spielmann, a brilliant attacking player of the 20s and 30s, lost an early game, it was a sure thing that his chief interest would be the nearest beer garden, not the tournament.

In the 1996 United States championship in Parsippany, New Jersey, one of the favorites, Nick DeFirmian of New York, lost a hard-fought game to the eventual tournament winner, Alex Yermolinsky, in Round 1. But when he won in Round 2 with an impressive combination against Igor Ivanov, it looked as though he was on his way to a successful tourney.

Not so. He overstepped the time limit against Boris Gulko in Round 4 and drew every other game. Here is the game that should have inspired him.

In the Closed Defense of the Ruy Lopez, the variation with 9...Nd7, which originated with Mikhail Chigorin a century ago, aims to defend the e pawn by ...Bf6 and to obtain pressure against the d4 pawn.

After 15...c5, Ivanov was on the point of opening up the center with 16...cd 17 cd ed 18 Nd4 Bb7, which yields Black active counterplay. So DeFirmian blocked the center with 16 d5. After 18...Nc5, DeFirmian noticed that the black knights were far from the kingside and thus began to create an attack there with 19 Ng5.

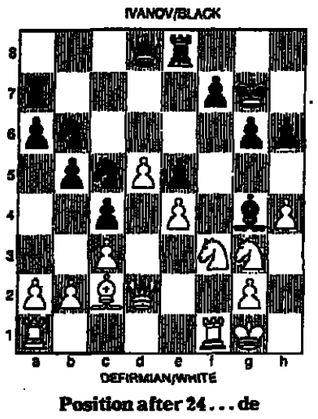
When DeFirmian played 24 fe, Ivanov should have interpolated 24...Bf3 because 25 ed Be4! 26 Qd4 Kg8 27 Ne4 Ne4 28 Be4 Rd7 (28...Qd6? 29 Rf6 Qd8 30 Raf1 is too strong for White) 29 h5 Rd6 may let Black hold on.

His routine recapture, 24...de, gave DeFirmian the chance for the sharp 25 Ne5! Re5 26 Qf4. And after 26...Rae7. DeFirmian didn't settle for a pawn ahead by 27 Qg4, but bored in with 27 Qf6! Kg8 28 d6. If 28...Re8, there could have come 29 Qf7 Kh8 30 Qg6 Be6 31 Qh6 Kg8 32 Qg6 Kh8 33 Nh5 Rh5 (33...Qd7 34 Qh6 Qh7 35 Rf8 Rf8 36 Qf8 Qg8 37 Qf6 Kh7 38 Qe5 is hopeless for Black) 34 Qh5 Kg7 35 e5 Nd3 36 Rf6, winning quickly. Thus, Ivanov stubbornly parted with rook for knight after 28...Nbd7 29 de Re7.

On 39 Ra6, Ivanov could not play 39...Ne4? because 40 Re6! wins outright.

After 43 Qf6, Ivanov saw he had no defense against 44 Rh8 mate and gave up.

IVANOV/BLACK



DEFIRMIAN/WHITE

Position after 24 . . . de

RUY LOPEZ

White D'Fir'n	Black Ivanov	White D'Fir'n	Black Ivanov
1 e4	e5	22 f4	h6
2 Nf3	Nc6	23 Nf3	Bg4
3 Bb5	a6	24 fe	de
4 Ba4	Nf6	25 Ne5	Re5
5 0-0	Be7	26 Qf4	Rae7
6 Re1	b5	27 Qf6	Kg8
7 Bb3	d6	28 d6	Nbd7
8 c3	0-0	29 de	Re7
9 h3	Nd7	30 Qd4	h5
10 d4	Nb6	31 b4	cb
11 Nbd2	Bf6	32 ab	Qc7
12 Nf1	Re8	33 Qe3	Nb6
13 Ng3	g6	34 Qf4	Re5
14 Bh6	Na5	35 Rf2	Be6
15 Bc2	c5	36 b4	Nca4
16 d5	c4	37 Ba4	Na4
17 Qd2	Nb7	38 Ne2	Nc3
18 Rf1	Nc5	39 Ra6	Ne2
19 Ng5	Ra7	40 Re2	Bc4
20 h4	Bg7	41 Rd2	Kh7
21 Bg7	Kg7	42 Ra8	Re7
		43 Qf6	Resigns

INTERNATIONAL

Netanyahu Sees Danger In Hebron Withdrawal

Move Could Imperil Peace, Israeli Tells U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel told the Clinton administration Monday that the Middle East peace process could fall apart if Israeli troops were withdrawn from the volatile West Bank town of Hebron without solid security guarantees.

Deflecting a U.S. call for a prompt redeployment that would restrict the troops to guarding 400 Jewish settlers in Hebron, Mr. Netanyahu said he told Secretary of State Warren Christopher that "improving the security in Hebron is not only an Israeli interest but it is a Palestinian interest."

"I don't feel any pressure, and I don't think there will be any pressure," Mr. Netanyahu told Israeli reporters, speaking of the pullback, after the meeting with Mr. Christopher and before talks with President Bill Clinton at the White House.

Israeli troops were required to pull back from Arab population centers in Hebron by last March under an agreement reached with the Palestinians. But the pullback was delayed by the previous Labor government after suicide bombings against Israeli civilians by Palestinian Islamic militants.

Mr. Netanyahu won victory in Israel in May on a platform that called for slowing the pace of the autonomy process to guarantee that it does not weaken Israelis' security, in part by altering the Hebron pullout plan.

Mr. Christopher is asking Israel to redeploy its troops, said a senior Israeli official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"Our position is that we will do it under the right circumstances," the official said. "We are not acting according to the calendar."

The Israeli prime minister was also to hold talks with Defense Secretary William Perry as well as Mr. Clinton before traveling to New York to meet American Jewish groups Tuesday.

The Israeli-American talks came on the heels of a landmark meeting last week between Mr. Netanyahu and the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, which the United States had been trying to arrange for months.

The Netanyahu visit to Washington was to build on the recent momentum for improved Israeli-Palestinian ties that led to the resumption in Jericho on Monday of negotiations on the 1995 Palestinian self-rule agreement, which included the pullback from Hebron.

The Israeli prime minister has also sought to kick-start negotiations with Syria by proposing that both sides withdraw from Lebanon. But Syria has balked at the idea and has reiterated its demand that the Golan Heights, seized by Israel in the 1967 war, be returned.

The United States has stepped up its efforts to try to broker a resumption of Israeli-Syrian talks, but the latest envoy to Damascus, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, said last week that the two sides were not ready to resume negotiations. *(AP, AFP)*

Jerusalem's Mayor Tied to Corruption

Reuters

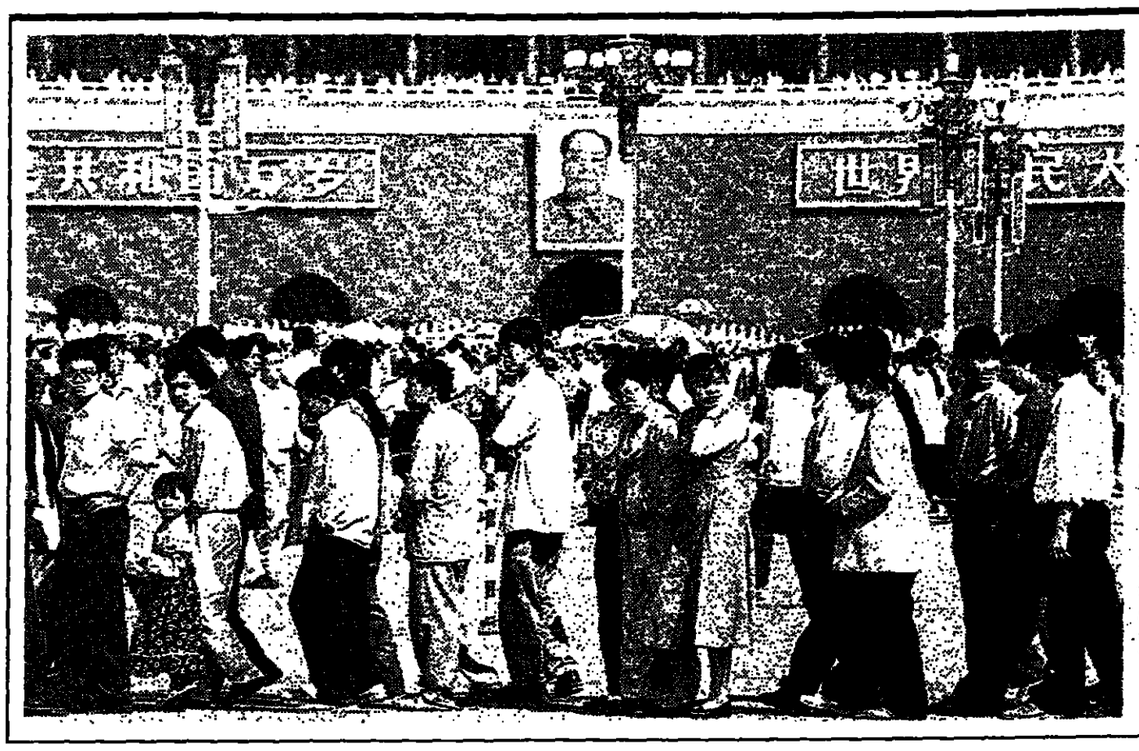
JERUSALEM — Mayor Ehud Olmert of Jerusalem, a leading member of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud party, should stand trial for corruption, Israel's attorney general said in a decision published Monday.

Mr. Olmert, a member of the Knesset for 20 years, is suspected of soliciting illegal donations for Likud while he was party treasurer during the 1988 election campaign. He is also suspected of having given the state comptroller false financial reports.

No charges have been filed against him.

The attorney general, Michael Ben-Yair, said that other Likud officials in charge of finances in 1988 had already been convicted and that the decision to try Mr. Olmert "is required according to the principle of equality under the law."

Mr. Olmert enjoys parliamentary immunity from prosecution, which Mr. Ben-Yair will ask legislators to lift when the Knesset reconvenes next month.



Bohyn Berk/Agence France-Presse

Mao's Passing Goes Largely Unnoticed

Many of those lining up outside Mao Zedong's mausoleum in Beijing on Monday for a glimpse of his remains did not realize it was the 20th anniversary of the death of the Chinese leader. The anniversary went almost unnoticed, with no public commemoration to mark the passing of Communist China's founding father. The government reportedly ordered a ban on any large-scale events, and the official state media was equally silent.

Food Reaches Starving Children in Isolated Liberia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONROVIA, Liberia — Relief agencies rushed food and medicine to starving children in Liberia on Monday, building on a deal with factional fighters that has opened roads to the western town of Tubmanburg for the first time since February.

Tarek Elguindi, the Liberia director of the World Food Program, a UN organization, said a consignment of medicine, beans, oil and sugar had arrived in the jungle town 70 kilometers (45 miles) from the capital, Monrovia, on Monday and was being distributed.

"This is for the most severely malnourished children," Mr. Elguindi said. A team that visited Tubmanburg on Saturday estimated their number at 4,000.

A food convoy with eight trucks will leave for the town Tuesday, and other convoys will shuttle food in over the next four days, Mr. Elguindi said. He estimated the number of people there at 30,000 to 35,000.

A French charity said it had sent two trucks of food to Tubmanburg. Action Contre la Faim, or Action Against Hunger, said its relief workers had seen appalling conditions in the town, where "70 percent of children were very seriously undernourished and their condition, like that of the adults, was incredible."

More than six years of civil war have killed well over 150,000 people in Liberia. Fighting flared in Monrovia in April and May and later in isolated corners of the country.

After officials of aid agencies took advantage of peace moves to enter Tubmanburg, the World Food Program said in Rome that over half the inhabitants were suffering from extreme hunger and that hundreds of skeletal children were on the verge of death.

West African leaders, frustrated by the collapse of a dozen peace deals, brokered an agreement in August and threatened sanctions against any faction leader who derails it. The plan envisages disarmament of the 60,000 fighters by January and presidential and parliamentary elections by May.

The town is under the control of the faction loyal to Roosevelt Johnson.

Another faction leader, Alhaji Kromah, yielded heavy weapons to West African peacekeepers during the weekend and pledged to continue the process.

Charles Taylor, who launched the war in 1989 and has the largest force, has pledged to start disarming and demobilizing his fighters this month.

Both men plan to run for president. Sometime rivals, they fought together against Mr. Johnson and his allies in Monrovia this spring. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Boy Caned by Stepfather Will Get Rights Hearing

Agence France-Presse

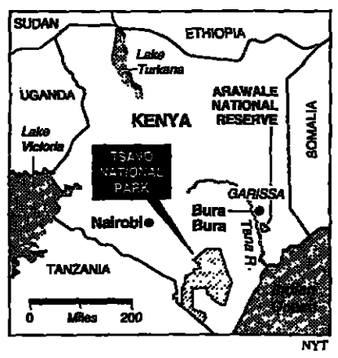
STRASBOURG — The European Commission of Human Rights on Monday agreed to hear the case of a 12-year-old British boy who is seeking an injunction to stop his parents from using corporal punishment.

It will be the first time that the commission will adjudicate in a case involving corporal punishment outside of school.

The incident occurred three years ago, when the boy, then 9, was caned by his stepfather for attacking another child with a kitchen knife.

A British court found the stepfather not guilty of cruelty. The boy, with the backing of his natural father, with whom he now lives, decided to seek recourse from the European Commission of Human Rights.

ANTELOPE: *The Battle Rages Over Saving Wildlife in Kenya*



NYT

Continued from Page 1

the wildlife service to protect the animal where it lives.

By last count, only 306 of the hirola were living in their natural habitat between the Tana River and the Somali border. Fifty-seven more were barely surviving in the Tsavo Park. They are the descendants of a dozen animals that were brought to the park in 1963 as part of an earlier attempt to save them.

But the gene pool of the Tsavo group is too small to allow it to survive over the long run, researchers say. The only way to save the species is to bring new members to the Tsavo herds before poachers destroy the remaining hirola in Garissa. "Our aim is to inject some new blood," said Wilbur Ottichilo, the deputy director for biodiversity.

One reason the antelope has declined is the general lawlessness of the Garissa region. Since civil war broke out in Somalia in 1990, armed gangs have terrorized the area, stealing from herders and poaching wildlife. The scientists and rangers on the project had to travel under heavy guard.

The rangers also had to contend with the anger of some local villagers, who were convinced by their leaders that the removal of the hirola was a bad omen.

"These people are criminal in my opinion," Dr. Kock said of the local politicians.

Beyond the political troubles, wildlife officials were faced with the logistical nightmare of trying to capture and transport wild animals nearly 320 kilometers (200 miles). A helicopter was used to drive the wild antelope into nets, then the animals were sedated, blindfolded and taken by truck to a small plane.

Scientists say the hirola is an evolutionary relic that first appeared about 15 million years ago and is believed to be a progenitor of some more modern antelope, like the hartebeest and the topi. According to fossil evidence, it once roamed as far south as the Cape of Good Hope and as far north as Somalia.

Also known as the hunter's antelope, the hirola has long curved horns like the impala, a sandy hide and pronounced scent glands under the eyes. Its anatomy is suited to harsh conditions and it can live on little water for weeks.

In 1976, there were 14,000 hirola in Kenya, living mostly along the Tana River and in the Garissa region, scientists said. The first blow to the population came in the early 1980s, when poachers killed off most of the elephants, which used to clear the land of thorn bushes and make room for grazers.

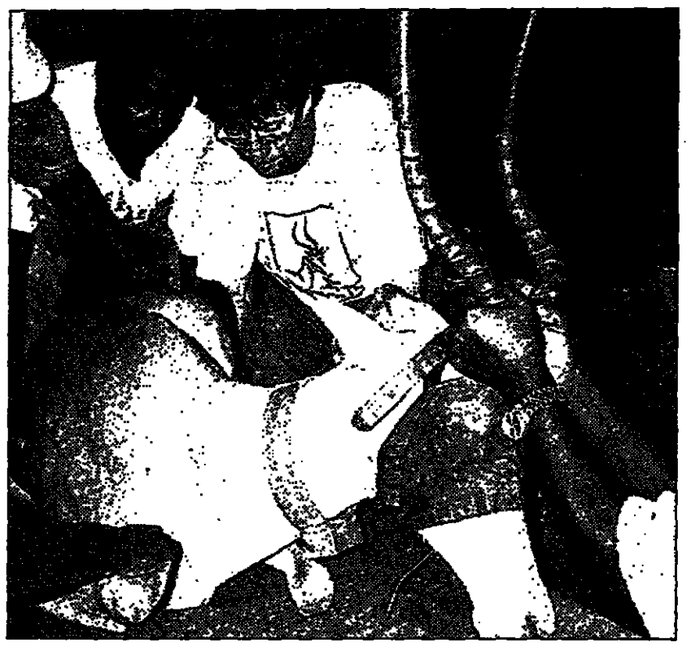
Then, between 1983 and 1985, a rinderpest epidemic brought in by cattle herders killed off more than half the antelope in the region. Finally, the civil war and upheaval in Somalia in the early 1990s took its toll. As a flood of refugees and fleeing troops crossed the border into Kenya, thousands of the antelope were killed for food.

By 1993, about 2,000 hirola remained. Two years later, a census found only 306 in Garissa. They were scattered in small groups of six or seven over 45,000 square miles of bush. Unless the animals are moved, they will be extinct within two or three years, wildlife officials said. "Each of these pockets will gradually disappear, like bubbles," Dr. Kock said.

The morning after the last flight, researchers finished putting radio collars on a few of the animals to track them, opened up the gate of the corral and chased seven antelope out. For a few minutes, the hirolas stood still in the vast Tsavo morning, as if stunned to find themselves in such a grassy place.

Their noses worked the wind coming down over the grassy flat lands dotted with trees, performing the calculus of scent and survival. Behind them, Dr. Kock clapped and whooped, encouraging them to go into their new world.

The antelope loped off. They moved tentatively at first, then picked up speed. Their tails bobbed away into the flat lands that were the same tawny color they were. Soon, the bush swallowed them up, as if they were not creatures of flesh and blood at all, but spirits belonging to the land itself.



IRAQ: *Baghdad's Kurds Take Key City*

Continued from Page 1

Salah ad Din and feared death at the hands of the Iraqi secret police. It said they were seeking U.S. asylum.

The United States last week launched missile attacks against air defense sites in southern Iraq following Baghdad's incursion into the northern safe area to aid Mr. Barzani's fighters.

Since that assault, Iraqi forces appear to have refrained from direct involvement in the fighting. But Mr. Saddam placed his heavy weaponry only a few miles behind the front-line positions of his Kurdish allies. Almost 100 Iraqi tanks and dozens of artillery pieces could be seen in the region in recent days.

The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan has not confirmed that its rivals seized As Sulaimaniya, a city of 1.4 million people near the Iranian border. It was deserted late Monday because thousands of inhabitants had already headed toward Iran as Mr. Barzani's fighters advanced during the day. The Patriotic Union moved its headquarters to As Sulaimaniya after losing Arbil.

The organization made a desperate plea for U.S. intervention shortly before its rivals announced that they had captured As Sulaimaniya, warning that the city was about to fall and of an "imminent massacre."

The Kurdistan Democratic Party now appears to be headed for a sweeping victory in northern Iraq. If that happens, Mr. Saddam will effectively have influence over northern Iraq for the first time since U.S.-led forces established the Kurdish haven there in 1991.

Rupert Colville, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, said in Geneva that up to 3,000 people had fled their homes in the region, but that there was no mass exodus so far. "There is no humanitarian crisis yet," he said. "We are making preparations for every eventuality." *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

■ Clinton Urges Negotiations

Brian Knowlton of the International Herald Tribune reported Monday from Washington:

Mr. Clinton conceded that he could do little about the fighting but to implore the warring Kurdish factions to return to the negotiating table. U.S.-supported peace talks broke down earlier in the summer.

"I would still like to do more to help the Kurds," he said. "But frankly, if you want the fighting to be ended, the leaders of the various factions are going to have to be willing to go back to the peace table and talk it through." He said Washington's ability to control events in Iraq was "limited."

U.S. officials have made it clear that they are not prepared to intervene directly in the fighting, which Defense Secretary William Perry has described as a civil war between Kurds.

Mr. Clinton appealed Monday to the two chief Kurdish factions to avoid "any cavalier killing of civilians and others who are not combatants in this." He did not say what aid might be provided to members of the U.S.-backed opposition group who are now on the run.

The Iraqi military's takeover of Arbil broke up a CIA-financed operation to destabilize the government in Baghdad and led to apparent execution of more than 100 Saddam opponents.

The Post's report from Salah ad Din said that the 200 members of the Iraqi National Congress trapped there were running out of money, were sleeping outside and were short of blankets.

"We cannot get to the border of Iraq, Turkey or Iran," one man said. "We are trapped like rats."

BIS: *9 Nations Join Club*

Continued from Page 1

precedent for the wealthy Group of Seven nations that hold annual economic summit meetings. Last year, Peter Sutherland, former director-general of the World Trade Organization, caused a stir in financial circles by suggesting the G-7 was no longer representative in a world where the center of economic gravity has been shifting, most notably from Europe to Asia.

On Monday, Mr. Hormats noted that "this should force the world to consider an outreach program for the Group of Seven."

"I think the G-7 will now have to think about how it can relate more directly not only to Russia, but also to countries like China or India."

Originally set up in neutral Switzerland in 1930 to process German reparations payments from World War I, the BIS has evolved into an informal coordinating center for central banks. It helps to process international payments, to manage currency reserves and to offer a monthly meeting place for top monetary officials.

Apart from the G-10, the other members of the BIS are Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain and Turkey. The status of the former Yugoslavia is suspended.

Mr. Duisenberg said Monday that the BIS would remain a central bank and that it had no plans to change its mission by engaging in the kind of balance-of-payments aid or development assistance that is traditionally provided by the Washington-based World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

"We certainly don't want to become another IMF," Mr. Duisenberg said. "We want to remain a central bank of central banks."

ARMY: *5 Years Later, Offensive Against Kurds Proves, Saddam's Land Forces Are Again a Regional Power*

Continued from Page 1

roll back some of the restrictions on his forces that were imposed after the Gulf War cease-fire.

"In 1994 he was in bluff mode," said Paul Beaver of the magazine Jane's Defense Weekly. "He was thinking, let's see what happens if I pull their chain, let's see if they will wriggle. What we see in northern Iraq is an organization in full command of its faculties."

Iraqi intervention on the side of the Kurdistan Democratic Party prompted the United States to fire cruise missiles at air defense systems in southern Iraq last week and to expand the no-flight zone there.

Analysts said Iraq's ability to field a presentable fighting force in the few years since the Gulf War resulted from a number of factors. First, the allied estimate of how much weaponry was destroyed in the war was inflated, especially when it came to conventional ground forces.

Second, there is a question of scale. Before the war, Mr. Saddam was building a military industry capable of sustaining a million men under arms, so he was able to use the immense amount of equipment and spare parts left over to equip a smaller force of 300,000 men.

Third, although much of the effort, led by the United Nations, in restricting Iraq's armed forces concentrated on finding and eliminating weapons of mass destruction — UN inspectors said this month that stocks of nerve gas and mustard gas and possibly biological agents remain unaccounted for — the cease-fire terms allow Iraq to manufacture what it needs for a conventional army.

It has the resources to refit tanks, build rockets with a range of under 145 kilometers (90 miles) or produce all the AK-47 assault rifles it needs. Jane's estimates that 200 weapon and other military establishments function across Iraq.

There are gaps in the arsenal. The Iraqi Navy has never amounted to much, and the war took a heavy toll on the air force. UN sanctions have largely prevented Iraq from purchasing what it needs to keep its air force aloft.

In a country as secretive and isolated as Iraq, exact statistics are hard to come by, but of about 700 prewar military aircraft, about 350 remain, with 250 destroyed and almost 100 that were flown to Iran at the start of the war never returned. The serviceable aircraft amount to about 70 to 90 fighter jets and at least 100 helicopters.

Analysts called that a formidable achievement by Iraqi engineers considering that few parts were likely to have made it into the country.

The air defense systems are also considered weak, with Mr. Saddam's repeated threats to confront the no-flight zones viewed as empty boasting. The United States repeatedly finds new targets to bomb because the Iraqis never tire of playing cat and mouse with their surface-to-air missiles and mobile radar.

But much of the remaining equipment is believed to be obsolete Soviet models that were of dubious quality when they were procured more than six years ago.

"You couldn't hit a Western combat jet with one of their rockets unless God really blessed you," said General Wafiq Samarahi, a former head of Iraqi military intelligence who defected in November 1994 and now lives in Damascus.

He said that Iraqi jets flew at low altitudes adjacent to the no-flight zones in hopes of luring Western pilots down far enough so a missile might get a hit.

Ground forces face fewer shortages, although the amount of equipment distributed has shrunk. For instance, analysts said each division of the Republican Guard, the backbone of Mr. Saddam's support, used to have a combination of some 500 tanks and armored personnel carriers, while now each has about 120.

"The regular army gets the tanks that have technical problems, that need spare parts," said Brigadier General Najib Salahi, an Iraqi officer who commanded a division in northern Iraq until he defected to Jordan last year.

The best tanks, the Soviet-designed T-72s, are reserved for the Republican Guard. A major prewar project of the Iraqi Ministry of Military Industrialization was a factory to produce a model of the T-72 dubbed the "Lion of Babylon." The first one rolled off the production line in 1989 and much of the equipment from that factory has provided the spare parts needed to keep up to 1,400 tanks rolling.

Analysts said the best tanks and much of the Republican Guard were pulled out of Kuwait and evacuated north toward Baghdad well before the allied forces pushed into Kuwait in February 1991. "Nothing happened to the T-72 tanks during the Gulf War," Mr. Alawi said.

The Republican Guard comprises about eight divisions, four in northern Iraq and four in the south, totaling roughly 32,000 men. In addition, a special presidential guard of 14,000 men headed by Mr. Saddam's son Qusay was siphoned off into a military unit to protect Mr. Saddam's houses, private roads and family.

Since the Gulf War, the Iraqi leader has also established a kind of rapid-action force that can be deployed quickly to snuff out unrest. Known as Saddam's Commandos, the 30,000 or so men were once led by Mr. Saddam's elder son, Oday, but differences between father and son lead Mr. Saddam to give command to a senior officer.

While the military overall has been restored to a formidable strength, analysts said it was unlikely that Mr. Saddam would want to deploy his forces in a sustained engagement because that would chew through remaining stockpiles of spare parts.

Still, nobody wants to hazard a guess on just how large those stockpiles are.

هكذا من الأصل

Moore/Thomas

The semi-casual suits: From left, Katharine Hamnett's skinny suit with iridescent finish; Op-Art print and narrow pants from Versus by Versace, and Paul Smith's stripe and check tweed suit.

From left, Gucci's shapely pinstripes; Dolce & Gabbana's taut jacket and flat pants, and Boateng's lean lines.

The Skinny on the New Suit

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A new season heralds a new suit. This one maybe, in bitter-chocolate brown with milky stripes. The slim-line pants slither over the thighs. The jacket is snug, tight even, at the shoulders.

Shock! Consternation! After all that swimming and windsurfing on vacation, the pants don't even close? Is it too much pumping at the gym that makes the jacket strain at the chest? Are suits getting smaller?

They are indeed.

The skinny suit, making its debut for the fall season, is revolutionizing men's tailoring as surely as the deconstructed at-ease suit did in the 1980s. For the new millennium, and especially for a new generation, the suit is coming back to the body with narrow shoulders, jackets buttoned taut and slim flat-front pants often scooped low at the waist.

Under it goes a skinny fitted shirt, or, for Gucci's runway show of hug-me-tight chalk-striped tailoring, nothing but a well-honed bare chest. Suits are also getting sexier.

But isn't this just that retro 1970s stuff and strictly for kids? In fact, versions of the fitted suit are coming from all the world's forceful designers from Giorgio Armani and Ralph Lauren through Paul Smith. And reconstructing, resurrecting or refurbishing the suit is the challenge for hip young designers.

THE difference between the 1970s suit and now is one six-letter word: fabric. The real revolution in tailoring is not in silhouette, but in the mixes of material that make a business suit featherlight in comparison to its predecessors and give comfort and movement to what have previously been constricting styles. The addition of a discreet percentage of stretch to the base fabric means that a fitted suit can still move with the body and grip it without wrinkling.

Aesthetically too, synthetic fibers and fabric mixes are transforming the suit, giving it an iridescent surface, a texture or sheen that gives an edge to the conservative cut. And color has exploded in tailoring, with all the blues from silver gray through inky navy and browns from cappuccino through chocolate — not to mention eye-popping patterns on the wilder side of menswear.

To be super-cool today often means being hyper-classic — a look summed up over the weekend by the avant-garde retailer Joseph Ettedgui. He manned his stand at SEHM, the French menswear exhibition, wearing a tailor-made single-breasted suit in Gauloise blue, with matching shirt and red Hermes duck-patterned tie. Yet he is known for wearing only black and white and square-cut baggy suits.

"There is an evolution of tailoring and a revolution in fabric," said Joseph (as he is always known).

"The big sloppy suit has gone right through fashion to men in serious jobs who don't have that lifestyle," he said. "It is a complete turnaround from the days when you felt you had to put on a tie to see your bank manager — and I suddenly feel that it seems wrong."

The British designers who dominated the *nouvel espace* at SEHM (and who showed in three separate menswear exhibitions in London at the beginning of the month) are in the vanguard of the lean-suit trend.

Ozwald Boateng, a young London-based tailor showed on the Paris runways sleek suits inspired by James Bond, and there is a touch of the 1960s or even 1950s in many modern suits.

"Very David Niven, very French Riviera, but comfortable and easy to wear," said Max Plaskow of Designworks, a new British label offering formal tailoring in fine fabrics mixed with polyamides or Tactel — synthetic fibers that appeared throughout the SEHM show.

The exhibition is struggling to redefine its role in the face of competition from the earlier menswear shows in Florence and Cologne and an increasing number of tightly focused micro-exhibitions. Claude Miserey, SEHM's president, is weighing the idea of moving the exhibition to July when the designer shows are held.

"It is true that sportswear seems to dominate, but that is partly because this exhibition is for the next spring-summer season," he says. "Because of a difficult climate in France, some of the big houses only want to show once a year: their autumn-winter collections. Other areas are working well, like the Streetwaves section. A new suit would be an important element in relaunching the city-wear section. But things are tough throughout Europe and we don't really know what is the psychology that makes men spend money on clothes."

How ready is the upscale client to accept a makeover of his suit? Lanvin has a slim four-button Donegal tweed suit (at 5,200 francs, or about $1,040) in the windows of its Faubourg-Saint-Honore store. But its menswear designer, Dominique Morlotti, says that it is difficult to persuade men to change and the process is done by stealth: narrowing the pants and the shoulders.

The soft suit remains an option and the jersey blazer a halfway house between formal and casual. Fitting a jacket but leaving the pants relatively sloppy may be another way to ease men into the new look.

AS always, the impetus for change has come from the young. Now that everyone from the U.S. president onward wears sportswear, denim and sloppy suits, a new generation naturally wants to move on.

Jeff Griffin, another British designer, focused on tailored denim, describing his look, inspired by a recce at Bangkok airport, as "smart clothes but because they are in denim there is an easier crossover from sportswear."

A hit in the Asian market is the colorful R. Newbold work-wear range from Paul Smith. Perhaps the most significant trend to come out of SEHM is the burst of color, like citrus orange and lemon and other bright shades. The Mustang stand offered fireworks of color for its jeans and casual wear — inspired by the assertive and optimistic colors of its designer range W&LT by the Belgian designer Walter Van Beirendonck.

Even Comme des Garcons, a Japanese house whose designs were once predicated on black, offered a shirt collection in sizzling colors and with graphic stripes and check prints.

Wild colors and conservative suits seem to be the way that menswear is facing off tough economic times.

YSL Moves Rive Gauche Off-Runway

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent, whose shows once defined each fashion season, is stepping down from the ready-to-wear runways. Exactly 30 years after launching his Rive Gauche collection — named for the bohemian Left Bank of Paris — the designer's name is missing from the official calendar of Paris shows to be held from Oct. 7 to 16.

Instead, Saint Laurent, who turned 60 in August, will show a capsule collection to selected journalists in his fashion house on the opening day of the season and continue to present haute couture shows in January and July.

"It's time," said Pierre Berge, Saint Laurent's partner, announcing the decision. "When we started in September 1966, it was a fashion revolution, but we don't need to be part of a circus. For several years we have found it impossible to work properly with such a lot of shows and the timing so undisciplined. We want the few people who matter to us to see the clothes close up."

Berge envisages that top models will still be used (the media coup of the couture season was to take over Claudia Schiffer from Chanel) and that Saint Laurent himself would talk through the collection after the mini-show.

Saint Laurent is not the first but certainly the most illustrious to abandon the big boffo presentations. Chanel has already withdrawn its couture show to a salon at the Ritz to great effect. And there is a general flight from the purpose-built but antiseptic Carrousel du Louvre.

As an increasing number of foreign designers, especially from Asia, invade the Paris schedule, designers are all jockeying for position. The latest trend is to hop from one city to another. After Gianni Versace grabbed media attention by moving one of his shows from Milan to New York, the American designer Tommy Hilfiger will show during the London season at the end of this month.

Designers are also experimenting with multimedia and those who miss the YSL presentation will be able to surf it on the designer's Internet Web site.

The new fashion season also heralds an announcement about who will take over as designer at Dior after Gianfranco Ferre hangs up his scissors on Oct. 8.

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NETHERLANDS	FL	790	550	240
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PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	35,500	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	38,500	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	2,500	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	425	185
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Continued on Page 14

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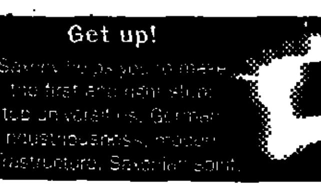

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Eurotunnel Nears a Deal To Restructure Its Debt

Channel Operator Also Says Loss Narrowed

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After almost a year of intense negotiations, Eurotunnel, the operator of the Channel Tunnel, said Monday a deal to restructure its nearly £9 billion ($14.04 billion) of debt might be achieved within weeks, or perhaps days.

"We have only got eight hours of serious negotiations left," said Sir Alastair Morton, the company's co-chairman, "so I am allowing eight weeks to get the job done."

Sir Alastair, who had pledged to stay on until his last task — putting Eurotunnel on a sound financial footing — was done, said that he would leave the company by the end of October, but he did not rule out last-minute delays dragging the refinancing negotiations deeper into the autumn.

In August, Eurotunnel obtained an extension to Sept. 30 for mediation on debt restructuring after the British-French company was unable to reach a deal with its creditors.

Having last year embraced the idea that banks would convert some of the debt into Eurotunnel shares, Sir Alastair said Monday that such a transaction had to have limits, as Eurotunnel's 750,000 shareholders would not be willing to face an indefinite dilution of their stakes.

"This will not be an 'Anglo-Saxon creditor takes all' kind of deal," Sir Alastair said.

He said any deal negotiated between the company and its 225 creditor banks would require the approval of 75 percent of voting shareholders. Even if a refinancing were agreed this month, shareholders would not vote on it until next spring or summer because of the complexities involved in preparing the papers and ironing out details, analysts said.

Even though Eurotunnel's problem remains its debt burden, it reported Monday that its first-half loss narrowed as revenue more than doubled. The company's loss shrank 20 percent from a year earlier, to £372 million, as its revenue more than doubled to £224 million from £105 million in the first half of 1995, when the company was still in the early stages of operations.

"The numbers are as bad as ever, and they don't matter anyway," Richard Hannah, an analyst with UBS Ltd., told Bloomberg Business News. "What matters is what the banks will agree to in the refinancing of the debt."

Eurotunnel's London-traded units rose 3.1 percent, to 100.5 pence. Its Paris-listed shares closed up 3.2 percent to 8.10 francs.

The real crunch for Eurotunnel will come in March, when it must begin paying interest on its debt. It suspended those payments in September 1995, a right that, under its loan agreements, runs for 18 months. By most accounts, even in the best of commercial conditions, Eurotunnel's revenue next year is expected to service no more than £4.5 billion in debt. That leaves a similar amount of debt to be swapped for shares, written off or, more likely, a combination of the two.

Company executives said shareholders and creditors were locked in a bitter battle to see who gets what share of Eurotunnel's cash flow over the 56 years remaining in its license to run the tunnel between England and France. The Japanese banks are expected to be the toughest negotiators; they hold a quarter of Eurotunnel's debts and are trying to resolve domestic loan losses.

Jeff Summers, head of research at Klesch & Co., estimated that a straight conversion of Eurotunnel's excess debt into shares at Monday's price would leave the banks owning 85 percent of the company.

James Dawson/New York Times
Brendan Eich relaxes at the piano.

Nedlloyd and P&O to Join Fleets

Merger Would Create World's 3d-Largest Shipper

Bloomberg Business News

ROTTERDAM — Royal Nedlloyd Group NV and Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said Monday they planned to merge their container-shipping units to create one of the world's largest shippers, with annual sales of $4 billion.

The new company, P&O Nedlloyd Container Line, is to be based in London, although its fleet of 112 vessels would be managed from Rotterdam. Royal Nedlloyd, the smaller company, is to pay P&O $175 million to ensure a 50-50 division of P&O Nedlloyd.

The companies, battered by slimmer profit margins in recent years, said they expected the merger to save at least $200 million a year, starting by 1997. They anticipate to spend $100 million on one-time costs of streamlining the businesses, including cutting the number of employees to 8,000 from 9,400.

Nedlloyd's shares jumped 15 percent to 45.50 guilders ($27.26) in Amsterdam, while P&O's stock climbed 8.3 percent to a 52-week high of 559.5 pence ($8.73) in London.

Like many of their competitors, Nedlloyd and P&O have for years had difficulty making money in ocean shipping as too many companies competed for too few customers.

The merger would catapult Nedlloyd and P&O into third place in the world of container shipping, from seventh and sixth places, respectively. They would carry a projected 2.3 million container units a year, trailing Denmark's Maersk AS, with 2.6 million units, and Taiwan's Evergreen Container Terminal Corp., with 2.4 million.

P&O Chairman Lord Sterling said at a news conference in London that the transaction could lead to more mergers in the container shipping industry. P&O Nedlloyd itself, he said, could take on new partners and sell shares to the public in a few years.

"As time goes on, this may become a much bigger company," Lord Sterling said. "Everybody is realizing that the world is too big for a single operator to manage by itself, and every single operator will be debating what this means for them."

Olivetti shares slid to a record low as trading resumed. Page 13

The new company is to have a board of eight members, four from each shareholder, chaired jointly by Lord Sterling and Leo Berndsen, Nedlloyd's chairman. Tim Harris, P&O's assistant managing director, would become its chief executive officer.

Mr. Harris said the companies expected $130 million a year in annual savings from the job cuts, $40 million from using container units and vessels more efficiently and $30 million from buying goods in larger sizes.

"They will have the third-lowest costs in the business and be able to really compete," said Cees Haasnoot, head analyst at Effectenbank Stroeve NV. "A sixth or seventh place is worthless in container shipping."

The new company's return on capital would be at least 13.5 percent, compared with 5 percent now in P&O's container unit, Mr. Harris said.

That unit's profit fell almost by half, to £28 million last year from £53 million in 1994. Nedlloyd's profit, meanwhile, slumped to $25 million last year from $66 million in 1994.

"It's a very significant deal," said Selwyn Jones, an analyst with Credit Lyonnais Laing Securities in London. "They needed to attack the cost base, and they've done that."

The transaction also removes the drag of the capital-intensive shipping business from P&O's balance sheet, cutting its debt-to-equity ratio about 20 percent, Mr. Jones said.

P&O estimated that the transaction would cut its debt by $415 million as it transferred borrowings, lease arrangements and future capital expenditure to the new company.

P&O Nedlloyd would have net assets of $1.5 billion and debt of $500 million, with $200 million transferred from each company and $100 million in lease contracts for ships.

P&O is to transfer almost all its container shipping assets to P&O Nedlloyd, amounting to $1.1 billion. Nedlloyd's container shipping assets are valued at $800 million.

Computer Programmers: Artists of the Cyberspace Generation

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — From the outside, the so-called browser war appears to be an epic corporate struggle: Netscape versus Microsoft in a classic David-and-Goliath fight, with each side vying to control computing in the Internet era.

But the foot soldiers in this high-tech battle also know it as a campaign that takes a relentless toll, measured in long hours and lost sleep. Just ask Brendan Eich, 35, a computer programmer at Netscape Communications Corp.

Last month, Mr. Eich was well into a workday that began at 9 A.M. and did not end until well past 2 A.M. It was a few days before Aug. 19, when the company released the latest version of its browser software for finding one's way around the Internet, Navigator 3.0. He pointed to a futon nearby and said naps were a survival tactic in his sleep-deprived profession.

For Mr. Eich and other Netscape programmers, the home stretch of product development meant that their routine 60- or 70-hour workweeks escalated toward 100 hours or more as they scrambled to fix bugs — misbehaving lines of software code.

"I try not to count the hours," Mr. Eich said. "It's too depressing."

Things have slowed a bit for him since last month, but not much. As soon as one product is out the door, work on the next one begins.

"The next release is always around the corner," Mr. Eich said. "Here, speed is paramount."

Mr. Eich labors on the grueling but lucrative frontier not only of the modern economy but also of the programmer's craft — a blend of scientific precision and creative inspiration.

There are 550,000 computer programmers in America, according the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, about the same number as bus drivers, real-estate agents or house painters.

Like the practitioners of these other trades, the country's programmers are a diverse lot. They range from hourly workers doing the mundane upkeep on old programs to entrepreneurial code hackers such as Mr. Eich writing new Internet software that they hope will transform the computer industry — and make them rich.

The ranks of computer programmers swelled 25 percent in the past dozen years. The Labor Department projects that their numbers will increase further, to more than 600,000 by 2005. Job growth is expected to be far greater in new fields such as Internet software as employment in traditional fields such as mainframe programming eases.

Yet the kind of programming that creates new products and companies is mainly the result of creativity, not head counts. Writing code is painstaking labor because computers are so literal-minded. A single number, letter or angle bracket out of order, or a space omitted, can make a program go awry.

Still, programming is as much an art as a science. The artists of the profession create the conceptual game plan for new products, think up helpful features and devise code-writing shortcuts so that pro-

See BROWSER, Page 17

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Zero Inflation Is Not a Great Idea

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Few economic forces can match the destructive power of inflation. Its explosion in Germany in the early 1920s, when the mark reached 4.2 trillion to the dollar, contributed to the rise of Hitler and the outbreak of World War II.

Even in much smaller doses, inflation erodes people's savings, endangers economic growth and leads easily to social instability.

So why not in these more disciplined times try to eradicate the disease altogether, just as the world has gotten rid of smallpox? Why not, some central bankers and economists are asking, aim for zero inflation — at least in the industrial countries?

Until recently it made no sense even to pose the question. The 1970s and 1980s were inflationary decades in which many countries were happy enough to get price increases down to single-digit annual percentage rates.

Now, however, the world is entering an era of low inflation that brings more ambitious targets within reach.

According to the International Monetary Fund, average inflation in the industrial countries is running at only just over 2 percent a year, and although the rate is much higher in the developing countries, it is falling quickly. Why?

The fact that a serious discussion about achieving price stability is under way "is a testament to the effectiveness of the conduct of monetary policy around the world in bringing inflation to heel," says Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

That is far from the whole story. Mr. Greenspan and his central-banker colleagues, a group not known for humility, are overstating their own importance.

Just as the inflation of the past 20 years was fueled by America's Vietnam War deficits and the oil price shocks of the 1970s, so its recent slowing has been due in large part to events beyond the central bankers' control.

Consequences for jobs, growth and investment would not be desirable.

Among them are fiercer global competition and freer world trade, low oil and commodity prices, the declining power of labor unions, the growing resistance of consumers to price increases, and the heavy penalties imposed by financial markets on undisciplined governments.

But even if central banks could guarantee zero inflation, it wouldn't be a great idea. Wringing the last drops of inflation out of the system would have painful consequences for growth, jobs and investment that would probably be neither politically acceptable nor economically desirable. Some prices would actually have to fall: If, for instance, the cost of a driver's license went up, would the Fed have to push the price of milk down, asks Joel Popkin, an American inflation expert.

A little inflation, perhaps 1 to 3 percent, is not a bad thing. It allows real wages to decline where necessary without wage rates actually being cut or workers fired. And in some places, like Japan and France, the real danger now is deflation, which also brings depression and disorder in its wake.

Rather than misusing their energy pursuing zero inflation, governments should be exploring the other policy options now available.

In today's low-inflation environment, central banks can afford to be less restrictive than they have learned to be over the past two decades and allow greater room for growth. Exchange rates can, if necessary, be nudged downward without automatically provoking the wage and price spirals they did in the past.

But any number of things could bring inflation roaring back — war in the Middle East, revolution in Saudi Arabia, excessive government spending, even, *pace* Mr. Greenspan, policy mistakes by central banks.

Not everyone has learned the same hard lesson as the Germans. In a recent French opinion poll, a large majority said they favored a return to inflation to spur economic recovery. This virus is still a long way from extinction.

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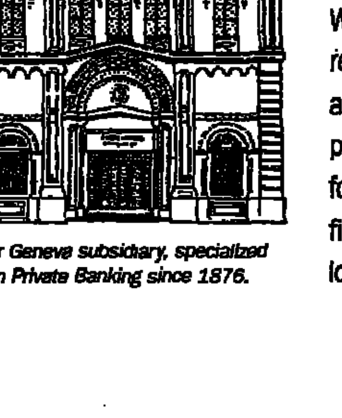

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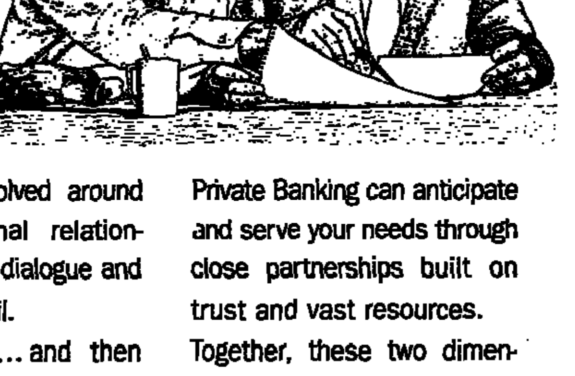

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 9

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.672	2.608	1.1209	0.3292	0.1109*	—	5.4425*	1.3747	1.5107*	1.2186	1.3085*
Brussels	30.6925	47.9175	20.599	6.009	2.039*	18.3775	—	25.2635	0.2817	22.25	24.405*
Frankfurt	1.4910	2.328	—	0.2927	0.0971*	0.892	4.855*	1.2267	1.3685*	1.0865	1.1851*
London (a)	1.5591	—	2.3280	7.9489	2,351.435	2.6085	47.9625	1.9492	170.15	2.1406	196.400
Madrid	125.765	196.344	84.486	24.703	8.33*	75.304	4.0876	103.519	115.402*	91.579	—
Milan	1,511.06	2,360.65	1,083.55	297.15	—	905.85	49.344	1,241.85	13.84	1,100.80	12.022
New York (b)	—	1.5572	1.4895	5.113	1,511.00	1.6805	30.78	1.2227	109.25	1.3702	126.46
Paris	5.091	7.948	3.4148	—	0.3372*	3.0440	0.1659	4.1905	4.672*	3.7492	4.048*
Tokyo	109.25	170.40	73.19	21.43	0.0724	65.38	3.5552	89.74	—	69.59	0.8669
Toronto	1.3712	2.136	0.9149	0.2684	0.0907*	0.8165	0.4453*	1.1225	1.2548*	—	1.085*
Zurich	1.216	1.8963	0.8155	0.2386	0.0807*	0.7275	3.9539*	—	1.1146*	0.886	0.9661*
1 ECU	1.2791	0.8099	1.9069	6.5155	1,932.19	2.1374	39.2805	1.5548	139.43	1.7576	160.949
1 SDR	1.4536	0.9311	2.1688	7.4095	N.Q.	2.4281	44.6092	1.7679	158.73	1.9999	182.835

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Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9990	Greek drac.	237.63	Mex. peso	7.55	S. Afr. rand	4.495
Australian $	1.2491	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.4362	S. Kor. won	819.40
Austrian sch.	10.48	Hung. forint	155.19	Norw. krone	6.399	Swed. krona	6.6366
Brazil real	1.0158	Indian rupee	35.70	Phil. peso	26.21	Taiwan $	27.48
Chinese yuan	8.3357	Indo. rupiah	2347.00	Polish zloty	2.75	Thai baht	25.34
Czech koruna	26.52	Irish £	0.6176	Port. escudo	152.56	Turkish lira	87144.5
Danish krone	5.747	Israeli shek.	3.1527	Russ ruble	5374.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt pound	3.3884	Kuw dinar	0.2987	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	475.50
Fin. markka	4.5119	Malay. ring.	2.4992	Sing. $	1.4071		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5596	1.5595	1.5595	Japanese yen	108.50	108.00	107.54
Canadian dollar	1.3703	1.3683	1.3668	Swiss franc	1.2111	1.2073	1.2039
Deutsche mark	1.4873	1.4840	1.4810				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 9

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 13/16 - 2 1/16	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	7/16 - 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 - 3 1/8	1 7/8 - 2 1/8	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 3/4 - 3 13/16	9/16 - 5/8	4 3/8 - 4 1/2
6-month	5 7/8 - 6	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 15/16 - 2 3/16	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 1/16 - 2 5/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 7/16 - 4 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/8	5 1/4
3-month CDs	5.09	4.89
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.14	5.19
1-year Treasury bill	5.55	5.58
2-year Treasury bill	6.27	6.31
5-year Treasury note	6.65	6.70
7-year Treasury note	6.75	6.79
10-year Treasury note	6.85	6.92
30-year Treasury bond	7.07	7.10
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.37	0.41
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
6-month interbank	0.63	0.63
10-year Govt bond	2.93	3.01
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.10	3.08
1-month interbank	3.16	3.16
3-month interbank	3.17	3.17
6-month interbank	3.22	3.22
10-year Bond	6.33	6.34

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 9/16	5 3/4
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.87	7.90
France		
Intervention rate	3.35	3.35
Call money	3 1/2	3 1/2
1-month interbank	3 9/16	3 5/8
3-month interbank	3 3/4	3 3/4
6-month interbank	3 7/8	3 7/8
10-year OAT	6.42	6.44

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

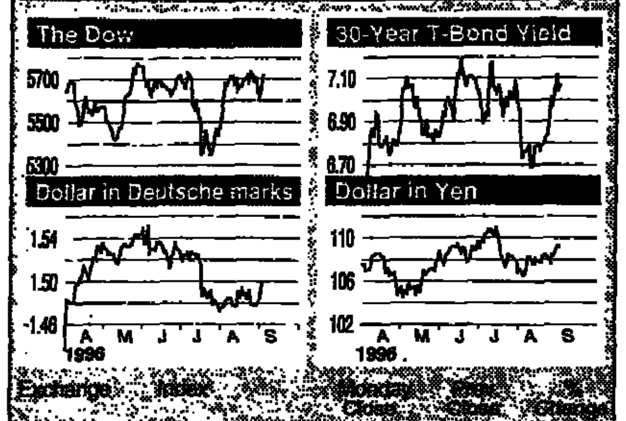
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	385.15	383.75	−2.15
London	385.00	384.60	−1.20
New York	389.00	387.20	−1.60

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5734.21	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYSE	S&P 500	663.77	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYSE	S&P 100	640.53	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYSE	Composite	356.28	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1147.58	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMEX	Market Value	561.96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	TSE Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
São Paulo	Bovespa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico City	Bolsa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires	Merval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santiago	IPSA General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caracas	Capital General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

•**PepsiCo Inc.** was denied its request for additional sanctions against Cisneros Group, its former bottler, and **Coca-Cola Co.** by Venezuela's anti-monopoly commission. The commission said existing sanctions could guard PepsiCo's interests while officials studied whether a proposed union of Coca-Cola and Cisneros would create a monopoly.

•**U.S. consumer borrowing,** on the rise for three years, accelerated in July as credit-card use outpaced borrowing for automobile purchases, Federal Reserve Board figures showed. Borrowing rose $7.7 billion in July to $1.164 trillion, higher than June's revised increase of $6.7 billion.

•**Hewlett-Packard Co.** cut prices on its OmniBook notebook personal computers by as much as 15 percent, its second price reduction on the computers in two months, as it introduced a lighter model.

•**The Semiconductor Industry Association** delayed publishing its book-to-bill ratio report for August by a day, until after the close of U.S. markets Tuesday. The ratio is often delayed because member companies fail to report data on time.

Bloomberg, AP

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Bulletproof" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $6 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Bulletproof	(Universal)	$6 million
2. Tin Cup	(Warner Bros.)	$4.8 million
3. First Kid	(Walt Disney)	$4.3 million
4. A Time to Kill	(Warner Bros.)	$3.9 million
5. The Spitfire Grill	(Columbia)	$3.6 million
6. Independence Day	(Twentieth Century Fox)	$2.9 million
7. (tie) Jack	(Hollywood Pictures)	$2.8 million
The Crow: City of Angels	(Miramax/Dimension)	$2.8 million
The Island of Dr. Moreau	(New Line Cinema)	$2.8 million
10. A Very Brady Sequel	(Paramount)	$2.3 million

Cable TV Moves Cautiously Into U.S. Cyber Era

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After two years of anticipation, delays and jitters, the cable-television industry is finally heading into cyberspace — though hardly at rocket speed.

On Tuesday, Time Warner Inc. plans to announce that it has begun selling access to the Internet to 400 cable subscribers in Akron, Ohio. The company is supplying a new type of modem that will allow customers to receive data at high speeds over coaxial cable.

But, in contrast to its splashy debut of interactive television in Orlando, Florida, in 1994 — which embarrassed Time Warner executives when the technology failed to catch on — this time the company is playing down any suggestion that the Internet will transform its business.

"It's going to take several years to sign up large numbers of customers," said Glenn A. Britt, president of Time Warner Cable Ventures. "Nobody should expect a big number by next year."

Other cable operators are taking a similarly modest approach. Tele-Communications Inc. announced last week that it had begun selling its Internet-access service — @Home — to a potential market of 17,000 cable customers in Fremont, California. But the company conceded that it may have to overcome the skepticism of consumers who had been led to believe that the rollout would begin last April.

Comcast Corp., meanwhile, plans to offer cable-modem service in Baltimore by year-end but still declines to say exactly when. "We're not in the date business," said Brian L. Roberts, president of Comcast. "There's no point in getting wound up in expectations that you only fail to meet."

Such caution is unusual for the normally hyperactive cable industry and is particularly striking because Internet access is arguably the most important new business for the cable industry since the introduction of pay-per-view movies in the 1980s.

But cable executives were chastened by the repeated delays in the development of modems by Motorola Inc., Zenith Electronics Corp. and other manufacturers.

They are also determined not to whip up huge demand for a service they cannot yet provide on a broad national scale. AT&T Corp. got a black eye when it announced an Internet access service over phone lines in March and was swamped by demand.

Cable executives are also leery of any public pratfalls because they recognize that AT&T and the regional Bell telephone companies are going to be more formidable competitors in providing Internet access than they thought at first.

Bell Atlantic Corp., U S West Inc. and other regional phone companies have begun more aggressively marketing special telephone lines that offer high-speed access to the Internet. The industry's go-slow approach can seem especially incongruous, given that cable modems are all about speed.

"What they're doing in Ohio and California is a good first step, but this is not going to be a dragster roaring out of the gate," said Greg Wester, director of Internet research at Yankee Group, a technology consulting firm in Boston.

Stocks Rally on Fast-Growth Prospects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks soared Monday, continuing a rally that began Friday, as the economy's strength improved the outlook for corporate earnings this year.

Gains in the high-technology, drug and banking sectors and a firmer government bond market led the advance.

Prospects for increased consumer spending and business investment improved Friday, when a government jobs report showed the economy had created 250,000 jobs last month.

"Corporate profits will be more difficult to grow next year," though they could still climb by 10 percent in 1997, said Stanton J. Feeley, chief investment officer at SunAmerica Asset Management. "Business is stronger with the employment report."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 74.35 points higher at 5,734.21. Advancing issues outpaced decliners by a 15-to-8 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The nonfarm payrolls number was within expectations. An unexpectedly strong reading would have been interpreted by investors as a signal of rising inflation, which Federal Reserve Board policymakers would move to stamp out by raising the cost of borrowing at their next meeting Sept. 24.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond

U.S. STOCKS

gained 15/32 to 96 1/32 to yield 7.07 percent, down from 7.10 percent Friday.

Some traders are speculating that slower economic growth may let the Fed avoid raising interest rates before the November presidential election.

Still, many expect the central bank to raise rates soon.

Broderbund Software fell 3⅞ to 23¾ after it said fourth-quarter earnings would fall below estimates because of weak demand. The company also expects a loss on its Living Books joint venture with Random House.

Danka Business Systems soared 6⅝ to 36½ after Eastman Kodak said it would sell part of its copier business to Danka of Britain for about $684 million.

Big B, a Southeastern drugstore chain, rose 3¼ to 15⅞ after Revco, a larger retail pharmacy group, said it had begun a tender offer of $15 a share.

Daka International fell 5⅛ to 10 after the operator and franchiser of Fuddruckers restaurants reported lower-than-expected earnings for its fourth quarter. It also said it would fall short of expectations for its 1997 results. Daka said it intended to focus on core businesses and try to improve its profitability.

In another pharmacy merger, shares of Shopko Stores fell ¼ to 16 after Phar-Mor agreed to pay $1 billion for the discount retail druggist. Other drug shares also rose, with Du Pont up 1 at 84⅛ and Procter & Gamble up 1 at 89½.

Bank stocks were strong as investors saw little chance of an aggressive Fed tightening, dealers said. Citibank was up ¼ at 84⅞, and Chase rose ¼ to 75¼.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Central Bankers' Call Lifts Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was given a boost Monday after the world's top central bankers agreed at a monthly meeting that a strong dollar was in the interests of the global economy.

"I will only say that the further dollar development is important and that a strong dollar is in the interests of all," said Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank.

On a day with few other market-moving events, the dollar rose to close at 1.4995 Deutsche marks, up from a close of 1.4925 DM on Friday. The U.S. currency also rose to 109.250 yen from 109.165 yen. Mr. Tietmeyer, speaking for the central bank governors after their monthly meeting in Basel, Switzerland, also said the global economy was contin-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

uing to recover and forecast that oil markets would stabilize.

"The worldwide recovery seems to be continuing and in some areas seems to be improving," he said, singling out the economic recovery in Japan as well as a "cyclical upturn" in Germany that started in the second quarter.

Mr. Tietmeyer predicted that oil prices would stabilize after jumping in response to a U.S. attack on Iraq last week.

Against other currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.2227 Swiss francs, up from 1.2190 francs, and at 5.1130 French francs, up from 5.1050 francs. The pound slipped to $1.5572 from $1.5595.

Some traders said Mr. Tietmeyer's reference to a "cyclical upturn" indicated the Bundesbank would not cut interest rates soon. "He's saying, 'We won't ease any more, but we want the dollar to remain strong,'" said Richard Koss, currency strategist at MFR Inc. "It remains to be seen whether he can get that." *(Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)*

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	348	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
ARC	968	3⅛	2 15/16	2 15/16	—⅛
ATT Fd	81	74½	73¾	74½	+1¼
Acadiano n	326	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—1/16
Action	708	2⅛	1 15/16	1 15/16	+⅛
AdmRsc	153	10⅛	9¾	9½	—⅜
AdvFin	497	1⅛	1	1 1/16	+⅛
AdvMed	353	3 5/16	3⅛	3 3/16	—1/16
AdvPhot	77	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
AdvThr	112	34½	34	34¼	—⅛
Aerosen	278	2 9/16	2⅜	2 9/16	+¼
AirWat	537	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Alamco	148	12¼	11½	12¼	+1
AHoogen	1757	14⅛	13¾	14¼	+⅛
Allin	101	2⅞	2 11/16	2⅞	+1/16
AlldRsh	77	5⅜	5½	4⅞	—⅛
AlouH	128	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+1/16
Alphain	223	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
AlpinGr	102	5½	5¼	5⅛	
AltLivng n	92	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
Amdhl	2894	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+1/16
AExpl	151	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
AIM 85	93	14⅛	14¼	14½	+⅛
ASciE	1278	16⅛	15½	16	+⅜
Ampex n	3837	7½	7 1/16	7 7/16	+1/16
AstLiving	101	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
Audvox	307	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
Autotote	137	1 11/16	1½	1 11/16	+1/16
Axco	375	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1/16
BAT Ind	405	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
Baldw	1144	3 7/16	3	3⅜	—⅛
Balinty	178	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
BayMea	201	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
BSYn pwt97	85	7⅛	7 9/16	7⅛	+⅛
BS VPt wt	200	5	5	5	+⅛
BemaGold	3473	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	—⅛
BenchE	105	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	—⅜
BenfPh	381	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
BenfPh wt	750	1	⅞	1	+⅛
BioRA s	150	28⅞	28⅜	28¼	+½
Biovail s	8742	32¼	30½	32⅜	+3⅜
BlandT n	142	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
BoganC n	121	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Bogen wt	187	15/16	⅞	⅞	—1/16
Bosnld n	89	13	12⅞	13	
Bowmr	134	1 11/16	1 9/16	1 9/16	—1/16
Bowne	244	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
GetchGld	1239	47⅝	46⅜	47⅜	—⅛
GlantFd	718	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
Glatfr	219	18	17⅞	18	+¼
GlobSml	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Globlink	90	5 9/16	5⅜	5 9/16	+1/16
GoVideo	158	1 5/16	1¼	1 5/16	+1/16
GldStarR	371	18	17⅜	17⅞	—⅛
GldFld	840	⅞		⅞	
Grang g	149	1⅜	1⅛	1 5/16	—1/16
GrnStCA	84	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
GreyLne	1619	3 7/16	3⅜	3⅜	
GrifGom	981	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅛
GrSmec	90	4⅞	4½	4½	
HalEP	283	7 5/16	6⅞	7 5/16	—1/16
Halsey	139	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
HanoDr	186	5 5/16	5¼	5¼	—⅛
HanvDir	1247	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
Han wtB	380	¾	⅝	¾	
Harken	5971	3	2⅞	2 15/16	—1/16
Harold	107	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
Hasbro	1193	37⅝	37	37	—⅛
HowAir	889	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
HowAir rt	1715	⅛	1/16	⅛	—1/16
Heartland	150	8	7 11/16	7⅞	—⅛
Hearx n	3384	3 15/16	3 11/16	3⅞	—⅛
HeistC	345	8	8	8	—⅛
Helco	108	1 5/16	1 5/16	1 5/16	
Hondo	119	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
HooplH	1284	13	12½	12⅞	+⅛
HovnEn	184	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
ICG Com	323	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+⅛
IGI	173	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Identix	473	9 11/16	9⅝	9⅝	+1/16
ImpCM n	197	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅛
ImpOil g	908	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
IntgSys	194	2 15/16	2⅞	2⅞	
InClPd	90	3⅞	3	3 7/16	+1/16
InterDig	5044	8⅛	7⅝	7 15/16	+⅛
Intrnime	182	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Intrmagn	161	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
IRIS	78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
IntPoly s	96	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
IonLaser	122	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
IvaxCp	4580	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
JTS Corp	1617	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Jalate	92	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—1/16
JanBell	173	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
KFX Inc	95	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
KonkakB	102	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
Keane	547	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	
Kirby	185	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
KitMfg	75	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
KogerEq	998	16	15⅞	15⅞	
KogEq wt	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
RoyalO g	4986	3 15/16	3⅞	3 11/16	—1/16
SC Bcp	129	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+1/16
SoanCm s	335	21	20⅞	21	
Schein	145	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
Selicare n	224	11½	10⅞	11	+⅛
Servico	302	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	—⅛
ShefldMd	277	4 5/16	4	4¼	
ShellCm s	718	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
Sifco	93	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
SemTech	77	6 5/16	6¼	6 5/16	+1/16
SmthBrnM	80	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
SCEd pfP	95	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
SportsCb	116	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SPDR	5844	66 11/16	66 1/16	66 11/16	+1 3/16
SP Mid	352	46 15/16	46⅝	46 15/16	+⅛
SterHs n	417	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
StevinIA	98	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+⅛
Sulcus	142	2⅛	2 1/16	2 1/16	—1/16
SumTx	74	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Suncor g	140	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
SuretyC	202	4½	4⅛	4½	+1/16
TPC Cp	155	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
TechnMin	1929	28⅛	25	25	—6¼
TelDta	240	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
TexBiotch	286	3⅛	3 1/16	3 1/16	—1/16
TexMer	240	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Thermed	491	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
ThCar s	1264	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
ThmFib s	74	12⅛	12½	12½	—⅛
TrmoOp n	361	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
ThOptk n	303	13⅞	13½	13⅞	—⅛
ThrSpect	108	15⅞	15½	15½	—⅛
ThrVolt s	258	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Thrmolse	781	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
Thrmobx	237	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
Thrmwd	116	2 5/16	2 3/16	2 5/16	

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Tipperary	136	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
TopSrce	1460	4⅛	3 15/16	3 15/16	—⅛
TotlPet	353	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
TownCty	453	1 5/16	1¼	1 5/16	+1/16
TWA	3588	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
Triton	170	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	
TubMex	3799	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
TurnB B	464	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
US Alc	1062	2⅞	2½	2½	
USFGP	96	17	16⅞	17	
Unifirst	72	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
Unilab	5067	¾	11/16	¾	+1/16
Unimar	186	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+1/16
UnionMbl	437	5 7/16	5⅜	5⅜	
UnCoo	97	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
UMobH	175	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
USBiosci s	371	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
US Cell	254	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
UnHlth s	144	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
VKAdM2	113	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Viacom	2598	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+⅛
ViacB	10668	33½	32⅝	33½	+⅛
Viac wtC	351	⅞	¾	⅞	+1/16
Viac wtE	149	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Virco	135	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	—⅛
Vitronic	94	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	
WRIT	141	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
WelGrd	222	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—1/16
WendtBr	859	1¼	1	1⅛	+⅛
WIRET	258	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
WhitmE s	77	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
WirelsT s	1794	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
acWRTch	749	4	3½	3½	—⅛
WEB Sing n	138	11⅛	11⅛	11 1/16	+1/16
XCL Ltd	2352	¼	3/16	3/16	
Xytron	150	2	1⅞	2	

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Buffton	846	2	1 15/16	2	+1/16
CE Frnk g	115	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
CFX Cp	87	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Cablvsn	792	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
Cablvs pf	679	25⅛	25	25	+⅛
Cabltel g	77	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Camplor	131	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
Cambrx s	122	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
ecCancTr	218	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
CanyonRs	472	3	2 15/16	3	
CentennT	298	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
CFCda g	494	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
ecChasBio	176	3⅛	2 15/16	3⅛	+1/16
ChySoft	2043	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
Cltsave	75	14	14	14	
CliffFin n	130	10⅛	10½	10½	—⅛
CollLb	1075	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
CmdrAp n	300	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
CmdrA wt	178	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+1/16
CompTch	128	10	9⅞	10	—⅛
CmpMan n	229	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
Cmptrc	346	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cross	149	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
ecCrwnL	74	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+1/16
Cycom ss	368	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
DI Ind	2287	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
DakotaM	428	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Datamet	330	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
Daxor	1112	14⅛	11⅞	14⅛	+3⅛
DaytonMn	197	6 9/16	6⅛	6⅛	—1/16
DevoE	932	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
Diodes	156	5 9/16	5⅛	5⅛	
DryBMu	540	9⅛	9 1/16	9⅛	+1/16
Ducom	194	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅛
EZ Serv	240	2 1/16	1 15/16	1 15/16	—⅛
EchoBay	3198	9⅛	9 1/16	9 1/16	—⅛
Edisto	119	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Edtek	1445	1/16	1/16	1/16	
ElPasoE n	745	5 9/16	5 9/16	5 9/16	+1/16
Elswth	92	9⅛	9 1/16	9⅛	+1/16
EmerR	222	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
EmrCar	259	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1/16
EttaBl	236	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
Exilope	87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Equuld	83	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
FemHlth	220	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
FAbrtd	135	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
FlAust	488	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
FAusPr	2502	8⅛	8 1/16	8⅛	—
Fiber	116	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
ForstLb	2508	36⅛	35	36⅛	+1⅛
FortPf wt	107	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
FortPer	279	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	—1/16
FmkGel	263	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
FreqEl	488	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
FresenUS	891	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
FrontAdl	180	3	2 15/16	2 15/16	+1/16
GA Find n	139	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
GST Tele	1972	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
GemaB	107	3⅛	3	3	—
GaylCn	1260	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
GelmSci	1109	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+⅛
GnAuto	186	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1/16
GenDr	2082	14½	13⅞	14	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
LXR Biot	515	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
LaBarg	253	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
LehMU	77	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
LtVern	74	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
MSR	413	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	+1/16
Magellan	597	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
MagoPet	153	4⅛	4	4	
MaxmPh n	290	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
MaxmP wt	224	2 5/16	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
MeasSpcl	86	3 5/16	3 1/16	3 1/16	—1/16
MedcR	182	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
Medeva	309	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Media	251	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
MediaLog	108	5⅛	5 1/16	5⅛	—1/16
MedSa	326	6	5⅞	5 15/16	+1/16
Metromda	553	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
MichAnt	94	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Microtel s	146	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
MidatRty	90	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
MoogA	143	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
MSNK 97wt	720	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
MnlgsldE	313	21⅛	21 1/16	21 1/16	—⅛
MuniVila n	419	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
Munvst	140	9⅛	9 1/16	9⅛	
Myersind	207	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
NTNCom	458	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛	
NVR	261	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
Nabors	1635	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Nantck	184	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛	+⅛
NatBev	137	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
NatAlt	139	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1/16
NY Times	169	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
NA Vacc	851	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
OmniMult	184	3 5/16	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Oncor	115	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Oncormd	143	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
Orangn	743	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
Oshmn	184	5 9/16	5⅛	5 9/16	+1/16
PGECap pf	114	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
PLC Sys	1017	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
PLM	213	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
PMC	138	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
PMC CT	173	16⅛	15⅞	16	—
PacGulf	398	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
PacRE n	125	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1/16
PamHld	172	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
PeganC	397	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
PegGld	1349	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Pindvar	153	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Polymed	160	5⅛	5	5 1/16	+1/16
Polyph	732	3 9/16	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Polyvisn	167	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	—1/16
PortSys s	131	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PradLa	1331	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Pricell s	136	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
ProActiv n	1391	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
PsycCp	317	7⅛	6 15/16	7⅛	+⅛
PbSt 12	145	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
PbSt16	110	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
PulinCA	74	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
RF Pow	228	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1/16
RegalBel	314	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
Riser	405	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛

THE MOST IMPORTANT NUMBERS ON THIS PAGE.

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U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5659.45	5735.49	5659.86	5733.84	+73.98
Trans	2026.23	2031.08	2015.95	2031.08	+11.70
Util	214.71	215.27	213.81	215.27	+1.46
Comp	1804.04	1816.43	1797.77	1816.29	+18.52

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	784.78	775.47	784.77	+9.30
Transp.	492.67	488.46	492.64	+3.03
Utilities	187.12	185.50	187.12	+1.62
Finance	69.52	68.42	69.51	+1.09
SP 500	663.77	655.68	663.77	+8.09
SP 100	640.57	632.77	640.53	+7.76

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	356.29	353.67	356.28	+3.61
Industrials	453.31	448.90	453.30	+4.48
Transp.	319.51	316.72	319.41	+2.48
Utility	230.91	227.18	230.80	+2.62
Finance	304.73	301.14	304.72	+3.56

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1147.58	1140.86	1147.58	+8.19
Industrials	1051.08	1047.75	1051.08	+5.01
Banks	1121.12	1119.30	1119.98	+1.82
Insurance	1294.09	1288.98	1292.94	+3.55
Finance	1381.64	1376.17	1380.96	+10.82
Transp.	847.79	842.42	847.79	+3.80

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
561.97	559.11	561.96	+1.94

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.43	+0.04
10 Utilities	98.48	—0.21
10 Industrials	104.38	+0.29

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PepsiCo s	74554	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
HewlPk s	43877	45⅛	43⅞	45⅛	+⅛
OffcDpt	35149	20⅛	20	20⅛	
AT&T	33662	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+⅛
Motorola	27983	52¼	50½	50⅛	—1⅛
CmpAsc s	25365	55⅝	54	55⅝	+2⅛
IBM	25236	117⅝	115⅝	117⅝	+2⅛
USWest s	22157	28¼	27⅛	28¼	+⅛
Lucent n	22142	39⅛	37½	39	+1⅜
CocaCl s	22102	51⅝	51¼	51¼	+⅛
Gap s	21868	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
FordM	21289	32¼	31⅞	32	+⅛
Merck	20484	66½	65⅛	66½	+1⅛
Hlthsth	19818	35⅛	34⅞	35	+⅛
GenElec	19251	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	+1

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Big B	84132	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+3¼
Intel	70115	83⅜	81¼	83⅜	+2⅛
Staples	52873	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+⅜
Iomega s	45408	14⅛	13	13⅝	—⅝
[illegible]	43877	42	40⅛	41½	—1½
DellCpt s	42864	69	67⅛	68⅝	—⅝
Cisco s	39712	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1
US Robt s	37038	53¼	49½	53⅛	+4¼
Danka	35475	37	33⅛	36½	+6⅝
EricTel	31276	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
WorldCm s	31051	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
Daka	29474	12	8⅝	10	—5⅛
Microsoft	25495	125	122⅛	124⅞	+2⅛
AmerOn s	22932	28⅝	26⅞	27⅛	—1⅝
Oracle s	23672	37⅝	36⅝	37½	—

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ViacB	10668	33½	32⅝	33½	+⅛
Biovail s	8742	32¼	30½	32⅜	+3⅜
RoyalO g	4986	3 15/16	3⅞	3 11/16	—1/16
Harken	5971	3	2⅞	2 15/16	—1/16
SPDR	5844	66 11/16	66 1/16	66 11/16	+1 3/16
Unilab	5067	¾	11/16	¾	+1/16
InterDig	5044	8⅛	7⅝	7 15/16	+⅛
IvaxCp	4580	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
TubMex	3799	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
TWA	3588	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1542	1652
Declined	862	705
Unchanged	810	837
Total issues	3214	3194
New Highs	105	54
New Lows	12	25

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	2068	2254
Declined	1721	1503
Unchanged	1829	1864
Total issues	5618	5621
New Highs	144	103
New Lows	69	86

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	304
Declined	254	217
Unchanged	213	190
Total issues	749	711
New Highs	16	17
New Lows	6	8

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	310.89	418.82
Amex	16.50	21.55
Nasdaq	399.97	471.02

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Carlton Com	b	.50	9-13	9-16
Fidel BlueChip	-	2.47	9-6	9-9
Fidel Div Grw	-	.41	9-6	9-9
Fidel Grw Inco	-	1.12	9-6	9-9
Fidel Low Price	-	1.58	9-6	9-9
Fidel Mtg Sec	-	.11	9-6	9-9
Fidel OTC Port	-	2.85	9-6	9-9
Fidel Puritan	-	1.66	9-6	9-9
Korea Fund	-	.06	9-16	9-30
INITIAL				
Fidelity Glbl Bal	-	.32	9-6	9-9
Graham Field	-	.0001	9-17	9-20
LJG Indust n	-	.005	9-13	10-1
REGULAR				
Apex Muni Fd	M	.057	9-17	9-27
BGs Systems	Q	.50	9-23	10-9
Commuclc Syst	Q	.08	9-20	10-1
Corporate HgYld	M	.127	9-17	9-30
Corporate	M	.112	9-17	9-30
Fidelity Asset Mgr	M	.05	9-6	9-9
Fidelity Bal	Q	.15	9-6	9-9
Fst Indust Rlty	Q	.4875	9-27	10-21
Gendis Inc A	Q	.06	9-20	10-7
Greif Bros A	Q	.08	9-20	10-1
Greif Bros B	Q	.12	9-20	10-1
Jones Medical	Q	.02	9-17	10-1
Precision Cast	Q	.06	9-13	10-7
Senior HI Inco Pf	M	.078	9-17	9-30
Taurus Mn CA Hld	M	.057	9-17	9-27
Taurus NY Hld	M	.057	9-17	9-27
Total Petrol	Q	.075	10-4	10-18
Univ Health	Q	.425	9-16	9-30
Wstn Gas Res	Q	.05	9-30	11-14
Worldwd Dllrvst	Q	.117	9-17	9-30
Wyle Electron	Q	.08	9-16	9-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 9, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	3.63	3.58½	3.62	—0.00½	14,854
Dec 96	3.32	3.29	3.30½	—0.02	188,758
Mar 97	3.39½	3.37¼	3.38¼	—0.02¼	44,753
May 97	3.46	3.43¾	3.44½	—0.02¼	17,294
Jul 97	3.46	3.44	3.44¼	—0.02¼	12,155
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 49,289					
Fri's open int 288,029 up [illegible]					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Sep 96	267.10	264.00	266.30	—1.40	10,415
Oct 96	258.10	255.00	256.80	—1.50	16,459
Dec 96	255.00	251.50	253.20	—1.70	39,014
Jan 97	253.70	251.00	252.20	—1.70	7,489
Mar 97	252.30	249.50	250.40	—2.00	7,765
May 97	249.20	247.00	247.70	—1.70	5,446
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,172					
Fri's open int 89,117 up 315					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Sep 96	25.52	25.30	25.40	—0.10	3,443
Oct 96	25.67	25.37	25.51	—0.18	13,985
Dec 96	26.11	25.88	25.95	—0.24	41,126
Jan 97	26.32	26.15	26.24	—0.22	7,197
Mar 97	26.82	26.47	26.50	—0.30	6,926
May 97	26.85	26.70	26.70	—0.32	5,041
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 19,256					
Fri's open int 79,370 up 1391					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	8.23½	8.16	8.20	—0.04¼	5,091
Nov 96	7.99	7.90	7.93	—0.07	127,075
Jan 97	8.06	7.96	8.00½	—0.06¼	22,916
Mar 97	8.10½	8.08	8.05½	—0.05¼	13,864
May 97	8.09	8.02	8.05½	—0.04¼	12,349
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 45,175					
Fri's open int 195,316 up 1655					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Sep 96	4.55	4.43	4.55	+0.08½	3,941
Dec 96	4.49½	4.37	4.49	+0.06½	43,691
Mar 97	4.42	4.32	4.41	+0.05	10,433
May 97	4.21½	4.15	4.21	+0.01	613
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,740					
Fri's open int 62,738 off 353					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.22	71.90	72.00	—0.17	40,439
Dec 96	68.72	68.47	68.67	+0.10	26,903
Feb 97	65.85	65.65	65.72	—0.05	15,001
Apr 97	67.40	67.25	67.32	—0.08	5,893
Jun 97	65.45	65.25	65.30	—0.10	2,785
Aug 97	65.45	65.25	65.30	—0.10	2,876
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,337					
Fri's open int 94,047 off 503					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	64.10	63.90	64.00		2,304
Oct 96	64.50	64.15	64.25	—0.02	7,419
Nov 96	64.87	64.67	64.75	+0.10	2,469
Jan 97	64.85	64.70	64.75	+0.20	1,582
Mar 97	64.22	63.95	64.10		958
Apr 97	64.25	64.05	64.05	—0.05	645
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,127					
Fri's open int 16,447 up 99					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	54.22	53.77	53.80	+0.03	11,821
Dec 96	55.35	54.77	54.92	+0.02	11,489
Feb 97	75.80	75.30	75.42	—0.15	4,135
Apr 97	72.85	72.60	72.70	—0.02	1,694
Jun 97	77.90	77.60	77.90	+0.18	1,625
Jul 97	75.75	75.40	75.70	+0.28	346
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 6,344					
Fri's open int 31,385 up 305					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	78.60	76.57	76.65	—1.92	4,599
Mar 97	78.15	76.30	76.40	—1.40	1,003
May 97	78.95	77.80	78.10	—1.47	323
Jul 97	78.70	77.50	78.10	—1.40	66
Aug 97	77.00	76.50	77.00	—0.82	23
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,490					
Fri's open int 6,034 off 198					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 96	1360	1360	1347	—3	145
Dec 96	1370	1360	1366	—7	32,336
Mar 97	1403	1395	1397	—10	17,045
May 97	1422	1415	1415	—11	8,085
Jul 97			1433	—7	5,966
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,169					
Fri's open int 78,022 off 636					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	123.90	122.00	122.50	—2.10	597
Dec 96	112.80	110.80	111.20	—1.70	17,394
Mar 97	108.25	106.75	107.10	—1.30	5,717
May 97	108.80	106.50	106.85	—1.65	1,822
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,270					
Fri's open int 26,264 off 1073					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	12.12	11.99	12.03	+0.03	70,210
Mar 97	11.74	11.68	11.73	+0.04	54,474
May 97	11.48	11.42	11.48	+0.05	18,345
Jul 97	11.33	11.30	11.31	+0.01	13,686
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,576					
Fri's open int 167,154 up 394					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	117.75	115.00	117.70	+1.95	405
Nov 96	108.80	104.90	107.25	+1.40	8,554
Jan 97	107.40	105.00	107.10	+1.85	5,372
Mar 97	108.80	106.85	108.80	+1.55	2,021
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,445					
Fri's open int 17,588 off 48					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	386.20	382.10	383.20	—2.80	9,762
Dec 96	389.20	385.80	386.70	—2.70	83,532
Feb 97	391.80	388.80	388.90	—2.90	12,457
Apr 97	393.80	391.00	391.80	—2.90	6,801
Jun 97	396.00	393.80	394.70	—1.80	11,180
Aug 97	397.00	397.00	397.00	—2.20	4,391
Dec 97	405.00	402.00	402.00	—2.80	16,503
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 24,461					
Fri's open int 169,663 up 4712					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 96	91.20	90.80	90.50	+0.05	5,432
Oct 96	90.50	90.20	90.30	+0.10	1,989
Nov 96	90.10	89.90	90.10	+0.10	1,454
Dec 96	90.80	89.30	89.85	+0.05	24,491
Jan 97	89.25	89.25	89.45	+0.15	1,046
Feb 97	89.00	89.00	88.00	—0.95	808
Mar 97	89.20	87.90	88.50	+0.10	7,596
Apr 97	88.25	88.00	88.20	+0.10	463
May 97	88.50	88.00	88.10	+0.10	2,649
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 7,798					
Fri's open int 54,507 off 434					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Sep 96	510.5	503.0	506.5	—2.3	361
Dec 96	517.5	509.0	510.8	—5.8	63,412
Mar 97	524.5	517.5	518.0	—5.9	9,993
Jul 97	533.0	530.0	530.0	—4.5	4,415
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,013					
Fri's open int 89,510 up 1881					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	397.50	395.00	395.20	—0.70	18,581
Jan 97	400.80	398.00	398.30	—0.20	4,219
Apr 97	402.00	400.50	400.50	—0.60	4,505
Jul 97	404.00	404.00	404.00		272
Oct 97	408.00	408.00	408.00	+0.50	34
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,781					
Fri's open int 27,401 up 648					

LONDON METALS (LME)		Close		Previous
Dollars per metric ton				
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1447.00	1448.00	1446.00	1447.00
Forward	1482.00	1482½	1480.00	1481.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1945.00	1947.00	1927.00	1929.00
Forward	1932.00	1933.00	1918.00	1919.00
Lead				
Spot	814.00	815.00	808.00	809.00
Forward	812.00	813.00	806.00	807.00
Nickel				
Spot	7505.00	7510.00	7325.00	7345.00
Forward	7605.00	7610.00	7425.00	7440.00
Tin				
Spot	6195.00	6200.00	6180.00	6190.00
Forward	6245.00	6250.00	6235.00	6240.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1004½	1005½	1004½	1005.00
Forward	1031½	1032.00	1031.00	1032.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.86	94.80	94.86	+0.07	3,494
Dec 96	94.56	94.51	94.55	+0.02	3,715
Mar 97	94.38	94.36	94.38	+0.04	1,192
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 1,421					
Fri's open int 8,401 off 370					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	105-045	104-31	105-045	+ 07	38,154
Dec 96	104-22	104-15	104-215	+ 07	132,702
Mar 97			104-115	+ 06	2
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 46,332					
Fri's open int 170,858 up 977					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 96	106-20	106-11	106-19	+ 08	83,242
Dec 96	106-01	105-22	106-00	+ 09	228,923
Mar 97	105-24	105-19	105-22	+ 08	2,881
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 167,263					
Fri's open int 315,066 up 9296					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 96	107-25	107-07	107-24	+ 15	122,436
Dec 96	107-08	106-21	107-07	+ 15	322,751
Mar 97	106-27	106-10	106-27	+ 15	13,256
Jun 97	106-14	105-30	106-14	+ 15	2,846
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 353,877					
Fri's open int 462,688 up 15054					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep96	107-09	107-03	107-08	+ 0-04	32,227
Dec96	106-20	106-11	106-17	+ 0-04	94,974
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	105-27	+ 0-03	4
Est. sales: 39,733. Prev. sales: 95,173					
Prev. open int.: 136,205 off 3,472					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	96.87	96.69	96.82	+ 0.12	195,465
Mar97	95.90	95.80	95.87	+ 0.12	1,289
Est. sales: 66,218. Prev. sales: 166,700					
Prev. open int.: 196,654 up 2,904					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	123.88	123.64	123.82	+0.20	115,185
Dec 97	122.40	122.20	122.36	+0.20	89,086
Mar 97	122.30	122.14	122.28	+0.18	12,493
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	121.50	+0.20	88
Est. volume: 109,177. Open int.: 216,852 off 7,940.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	116.34	115.68	116.30	+ 0.48	59,839
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	115.80	+ 0.48	0
Est. sales: 38,539. Prev. sales: 54,288					
Prev. open int.: 59,839 off 214					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 96	94.340	94.300	94.330	+30	392,364
Oct 96	94.170	94.140	94.160	+20	7,195
Nov 96	94.040	94.020	94.040	+20	2,493
Dec 96	93.960	93.910	93.950	+30	472,201
Mar 97	93.810	93.740	93.800	+40	338,393
Jun 97	93.640	93.590	93.630	+40	244,374
Mar 00	92.760	92.710	92.760	+50	35,917
Jun 00	92.700	92.650	92.700	+50	33,580
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 802,784					
Fri's open int 2,530,658 up 30460					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 96	1.5614	1.5550	1.5574	—28	49,960
Dec 96	1.5614	1.5552	1.5572	—28	13,730
Mar 97	1.5630	1.5580	1.5588	—30	11
Jun 97			1.5604		
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 21,007					
Fri's open int 63,701 off 994					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 96	.7297	.7282	.7296	+8	28,085
Dec 96	.7325	.7309	.7323	+9	21,567
Mar 97	.7350	.7338	.7349	+10	564
Jun 97	.7365	.7365	.7368	+11	600
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,559					
Fri's open int 50,983 up 1047					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 96	.6720	.6666	.6675	—29	68,745
Dec 96	.6761	.6705	.6714	—31	17,302
Mar 97			.6764	—32	985
Jun 97			.6812	—33	10
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 43,878					
Fri's open int 79,042 up 1604					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 96	.009191	.009155	.009162	+14	68,513
Dec 96	.009309	.009269	.009281	+13	20,637
Mar 97			.009406	+12	651
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 28,394					
Fri's open int 90,010 up 1991					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 96	.8246	.8174	.8192	—16	32,656
Dec 96	.8319	.8246	.8263	—16	9,571
Mar 97	.8395	.8335	.8340	—15	719
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 36,959					
Fri's open int 42,911 up 598					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	94.18	94.17	94.18	+ 0.01	63,868
Dec96	94.19	94.15	94.19	+ 0.04	113,480
Mar97	94.00	93.95	93.99	+ 0.04	93,602
Jun97	93.65	93.59	93.64	+ 0.06	70,342
Sep97	93.28	93.22	93.27	+ 0.06	39,579
Dec97	92.97	92.91	92.96	+ 0.07	30,001
Mar98	92.72	92.65	92.71	+ 0.08	25,936
Jun98	92.50	92.44	92.50	+ 0.08	16,825
Sep98	92.34	92.30	92.34	+ 0.09	11,444
Dec98	92.20	92.18	92.20	+ 0.07	11,807
Mar99	92.10	92.09	92.10	+ 0.06	5,328
Jun99	N.T.	N.T.	92.00	+ 0.06	3,162
Est. sales: 39,305. Prev. sales: 95,177					
Prev. open int.: 475,575 up 3,650					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	96.85	96.84	96.84	Unch.	157,729
Dec96	96.78	96.76	96.77	+ 0.01	223,644
Mar97	96.64	96.62	96.64	+ 0.02	207,489
Jun97	96.44	96.41	96.43	+ 0.03	154,263
Sep97	96.17	96.12	96.16	+ 0.04	117,866
Dec97	95.83	95.77	95.82	+ 0.05	76,641
Mar98	95.50	95.44	95.48	+ 0.04	49,120
Jun98	95.16	95.09	95.14	+ 0.05	36,830
Sep98	94.82	94.77	94.81	+ 0.05	24,498
Dec98	94.50	94.46	94.50	+ 0.04	22,588
Mar99	94.21	94.16	94.22	+ 0.06	21,729
Jun99	93.91	93.88	93.92	+ 0.04	12,116
Est. sales: 98,636. Prev. sales: 169,858					
Prev. open int.: 1,104,113 up 1,947					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 96	96.12	96.07	96.10	+0.04	40,473
Dec 96	95.97	95.92	95.96	+0.04	54,144
Mar 97	95.97	95.91	95.95	+0.03	38,461
Jun 97	95.86	95.80	95.85	+0.03	22,761
Sep 97	95.68	95.64	95.67	+0.04	15,877
Dec 97	95.49	95.44	95.47	+0.05	10,892
Mar 98	95.25	95.21	95.24	+0.06	9,431
Jun 98	94.99	94.96	94.99	+0.06	6,086
Sep 98	94.73	94.73	94.74	+0.06	4,435
Dec 98	N.T.	N.T.	94.48	+0.06	4,937
Mar 99	94.21	94.21	94.21	+0.06	8,410
Jun 99	N.T.	N.T.	93.94	+0.04	1,943
Est. volume: 50,047. Open int.: 218,250 off 826.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	91.49	91.43	91.47	+ 0.02	38,382
Dec96	91.98	91.88	91.94	+ 0.02	32,732
Mar97	92.28	92.20	92.25	+ 0.01	26,996
Jun97	92.39	92.32	92.35	+ 0.02	20,690
Sep97	92.35	92.28	92.35	+ 0.04	10,078
Dec97	92.24	92.17	92.24	+ 0.04	5,812
Est. sales: 20,025. Prev. sales: 26,486					
Prev. open int.: 154,690 off 21					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.60	71.50	72.00	—1.10	5,430
Dec 96	73.65	72.65	73.00	—1.18	29,837
Mar 97	74.75	74.00	74.38	—1.12	8,644
May 97	75.45	75.00	75.10	—1.10	6,221
Jul 97	76.10	75.75	75.80	—0.90	4,593
Oct 97	76.00	76.00	76.00	—0.50	986
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 7,764					
Fri's open int 59,426 off 270					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	66.95	65.25	65.95	—0.45	39,966
Nov 96	66.85	65.35	65.95	—0.37	19,383
Dec 96	66.50	65.20	65.75	—0.37	27,910
Jan 97	65.50	64.25	64.85	—0.22	16,026
Feb 97	63.50	62.70	63.00	—0.12	8,409
Mar 97	60.60	59.80	60.15	—0.07	5,051
Apr 97	57.60	56.87	57.25	—0.02	2,613
May 97	55.20	54.72	55.10	—0.02	2,038
Jun 97	54.00	53.50	54.05	—0.02	2,574
Jul 97	53.27	53.25	53.65	—0.02	1,850
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 36,327					
Fri's open int 130,889					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Oct 96	24.00	23.47	23.70	—0.15	70,326
Nov 96	23.29	22.87	23.08	—0.09	46,091
Dec 96	22.78	22.38	22.47	—0.12	53,643
Jan 97	22.10	21.71	21.93	—0.10	33,962
Feb 97	21.58	21.28	21.37	—0.17	23,797
Mar 97	21.10	20.88	20.93	—0.15	15,339
Apr 97	20.61	20.50	20.59	—0.10	12,091
May 97	20.27	20.22	20.22	—0.09	7,411
Jun 97	19.99	19.88	19.83	—0.17	25,608
Jul 97	19.69	19.60	19.65	—0.11	9,059
Aug 97	19.43	19.40	19.43	—0.10	5,745
Sep 97	19.25	19.19	19.19	—0.11	6,448
Oct 97	19.05	19.00	19.00	—0.09	3,544
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 93,957					
Fri's open int 385,222 up 290					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Oct 96	1.910	1.855	1.890	+27	23,286
Nov 96	2.130	2.060	2.120	+63	17,284
Dec 96	2.265	2.195	2.255	+73	17,337
Jan 97	2.310	2.250	2.300	+68	14,801
Feb 97	2.230	2.185	2.225	+55	8,058
Mar 97	2.130	2.085	2.120	+45	6,447
Apr 97	2.030	1.985	2.030	+50	4,492
May 97	1.990	1.950	1.985	+40	3,890
Jun 97	1.965	1.930	1.950	+25	3,510
Jul 97	1.960	1.930	1.950	+25	2,797
Aug 97	1.960	1.930	1.950	+25	2,869
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 22,236					
Fri's open int 135,512 off 195					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Oct 96	65.60	63.70	64.09	—1.18	28,348
Nov 96	63.85	62.30	62.74	—0.73	8,654
Dec 96	62.50	61.15	61.52	—0.64	5,299
Jan 97	61.15	60.35	60.55	—0.57	5,364
Feb 97	59.55	59.55	59.75	—0.54	1,082
Mar 97			60.00	—0.59	1,033
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 16,719					
Fri's open int 52,727 off 824					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Sep 96	221.75	216.50	217.25	—2.50	13,591
Oct 96	212.50	207.75	209.25	—1.25	18,788
Nov 96	205.75	203.00	203.75	—0.50	12,474
Dec 96	200.25	198.25	198.50	—0.75	17,108
Jan 97	194.50	192.50	193.50	—0.75	7,480
Feb 97	187.00	186.50	187.25	—0.75	1,565
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	181.75	—0.75	2,767
Apr 97	175.25	174.25	175.75	—0.75	2,694
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.25	—0.75	1,187
Jun 97	168.00	166.25	167.25	—0.75	3,325
Jul 97	167.00	166.00	166.50	—0.75	72
Aug 97	167.25	167.25	166.00	—0.75	76
Est. sales 21,683. Open int. 81,610 off 50					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 96	664.80	658.15	664.10	+5.85	151,611
Dec 96	670.70	664.20	670.40	+6.15	53,490
Mar 97	674.90	670.40	675.60	+5.15	2,524
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 119,922					
Fri's open int 208,041 up 4998					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep96	3925.0	3906.0	3919.0	+ 14.0	50,535
Dec96	3946.0	3929.0	3941.0	+ 14.0	13,427
Mar97	3953.0	3953.0	3953.0	+ 14.0	330
Est. sales: 13,379. Prev. sales: 19,937					
Prev. open int.: 64,492 off 288					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 96	2029.0	2014.5	2024.0	+7.50	29,240
Oct 96	2032.0	2020.0	2029.0	+7.50	4,462
Dec 96	2042.5	2031.0	2040.5	+8.00	6,761
Mar 97	2057.0	2057.0	2058.5	+7.00	4,512
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2039.0	+7.50	5,120
Mar 98	2085.0	2081.0	2082.0	+4.00	2,270
Est. volume: 12,544. Open int.: 52,365 up 685.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,503.30	1,499.10
Reuters	1,944.90	1,985.10
D.J. Futures	150.04	150.32
CRB	247.33	247.79

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.656	0.661
Copper electrolytic, lb	0.95	0.94
Iron FOB, ton	167.00	167.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.08	5.14
Steel (scrap), ton	129.17	129.17
Zinc, lb	0.517	0.518

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

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Tax-Evasion Inquiry Extends to Include Commerzbank Chief

Reuters

FRANKFURT — German prosecutors said Monday they had extended an inquiry into alleged corporate tax evasion at Commerzbank AG to the bank's management board chairman, Martin Kohlhaussen, reflecting Bonn's determination to recover lost revenue.

Mr. Kohlhaussen, a high-profile executive who has complained repeatedly about aggressive raids by tax investigators on bank premises and records, is being linked with several balance-sheet items, including allegedly inaccurate calculations of bank reserves.

"We are at the very beginning of these investigations; it is too early to say when we will have a result," said Job Tilmann, a spokesman for the public prosecutor's office.

The Kohlhaussen inquiry is part of a seven-month-old investigation of Commerzbank, Germany's third-largest bank, which this year was compelled to pay several hundred million Deutsche marks in back taxes for the period from 1984 to 1995.

Commerzbank, which is contesting the size of the payment and citing "differences of opinion" with tax authorities, said Mr. Kohlhaussen had become involved because he had signed tax returns during the period.

"It has to be made very clear that these allegations are not accusations of personal wrongdoing; they only concern the bank's own tax returns," a Commerzbank spokesman said. Three other Commerzbank employees, who have not so far been identified, are also being investigated.

Mr. Tilmann said legal constraints banned him from giving details of the investigation, but he said there were "fairly clear" indications that Commerzbank had listed losses at the group level for U.S. subsidiaries that had been already written off in the United States and subsequently overstated its allocation to reserves.

Commerzbank repeated its determination to challenge the government's charges.

The move by investigators reflects the cash-strapped German government's mounting determination to clamp down on tax evasion.

Their inquiry is running parallel to a two-year-old investigation into allegations that employees at Commerzbank and other major banks had abetted tax evasion by clients by helping them move funds to accounts in Luxembourg.

The inquiry, which has involved hundreds of raids on bank branches, followed the exodus of billions of marks to Luxembourg and other tax havens after Germany placed a 30 percent withholding tax on interest income in 1994. Moving funds abroad to avoid that tax is not illegal, but failing to report interest income to German authorities is.

Grenfell Gets a Grip

'Panic Selling' Eases as Inquiry Proceeds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Asset Management Ltd. said Monday that "panic selling" in three of its investment funds seemed to have subsided as the financial concern proceeded with its investigation of a suspended fund manager.

Investors sold £193 million ($300.9 million) of the funds on Thursday and Friday after regulators allowed trading in them to resume.

The funds had been temporarily taken off the market early in the week because of what regulators viewed as questionable valuations placed on some of the European stocks they contained.

Morgan Grenfell has frozen the accounts of Peter Young, the fund manager who has been suspended without pay. Mr. Young's lawyers pointed out that "there is no allegation of criminality."

Morgan Grenfell's parent, Deutsche Bank AG, has purchased £180 million of the stocks, which are not quoted on any exchange but apparently were overvalued in the three funds. Morgan Grenfell disputed reports Monday that its funds might soon run out of cash.

The funds still have £130 million in cash, and the selling activity had tapered off by late Monday, Morgan Grenfell said. But cash withdrawals have helped cut the value of the funds to about £1.1 billion from £1.4 billion.

Deutsche Bank sent one of its top fund executives to London to oversee Morgan Grenfell Asset Management. Udo Behrenwald, a senior manager at DWS Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Wertpapiersparen mbH, arrived over the weekend to help Morgan Grenfell and British regulators assess the damage to three popular funds overloaded with unlisted securities by Mr. Young.

Mr. Behrenwald's presence adds strength to a statement made last week by Rolf Breuer, a Deutsche board member, that the bank might move control of Morgan Grenfell Asset Management back to Frankfurt.

"There are three sources of damage: the 1996 earnings, the ongoing earnings and the image," said Mathew Czepliewicz, a European banking analyst at Salomon Brothers. "I think the third question is the most serious. It deepens the divide between the old guard in Frankfurt and the free-wheeling investment bankers in London, which was already quite deep."

Before Deutsche Bank makes any decisions about changing the fund's management, an investigation into what went wrong must be completed, a spokesman for the bank said.

Analysts estimate that the German bank might have to pay £200 million in compensation to some of the 90,000 investors in the funds, on top of £180 million it paid last week to buy the unlisted securities from the funds.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Olivetti Skids To New Low As Trading Is Resumed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Olivetti SpA shares plunged 19.5 percent to a record low Monday, their first day of trading since a former top executive called into question the unprofitable office-products maker's first-half results.

The shares ended at 603 lire (40 cents), their lowest ever at the end of a session, down 146. The start of trading was delayed an hour, and there were numerous trading halts because of steep declines after trading began. The stock was suspended from trading Thursday and Friday by the national stock market regulator, Consob.

The shares were halted again late in the day after tumbling beyond the 20 percent limit allowed by the Italian Stock Exchange. They will resume trading Tuesday.

Regulators have asked Olivetti to clarify some aspects of the first-half results it presented last week. Consob said Olivetti had to respond by Tuesday, and its management is to be questioned again by the end of the week.

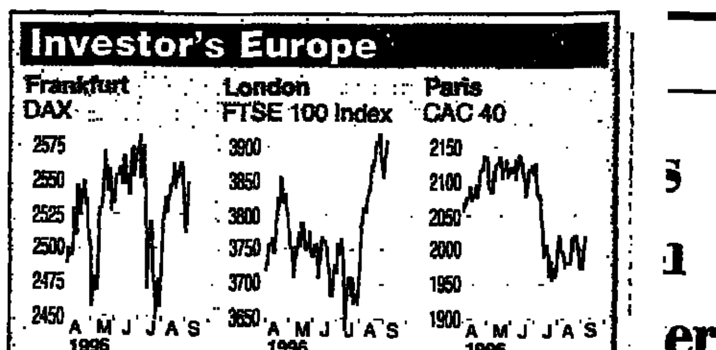
The shares' plunge represented the first investor reaction to the surprise resignation last week of Olivetti's chief operating officer, Renzo Francesconi, and to Chief Executive Francesco Caio's discussion of 440 billion lire ($291 million) in first-half losses in a conference call with analysts on Wednesday.

In the call, Mr. Caio told investors the company was far from turning the corner after more than five years of losses. Mr. Caio and other senior managers of the information technology company will meet Industry Minister Luigi Bersani in Rome on Wednesday, an Olivetti spokesman said. Mr. Bersani told reporters the government wanted to meet with Olivetti managers and union representatives to evaluate the situation at the company.

Separately, press reports in Paris said the holding company Cerus SA was holding talks on its possible acquisition by CGIP. Cerus is a holding company controlled by Carlo De Benedetti, who resigned as chairman of Olivetti last week. Cerus and CGIP declined to comment.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	561.64	553.39	+1.49
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,602.01	9,539.96	+0.65
Frankfurt	DAX	2,548.73	2,517.00	+1.26
Copenhagen	Stock Market	425.02	423.05	+0.47
Helsinki	HEX General	2,116.39	2,091.88	+1.17
Oslo	OBX	459.10	456.12	+0.65
London	FTSE 100	3,910.80	3,893.00	+0.46
Madrid	Stock Exchange	350.89	349.16	+0.50
Milan	MIBTEL	9,436.00	9,393.00	+0.39
Paris	CAC 40	2,020.30	2,004.75	+0.78
Stockholm	SX 16	2,139.29	2,111.33	+0.90
Vienna	ATX	1,030.50	1,021.59	+0.87
Zurich	SPI	2,360.66	2,332.73	+1.20

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Banco di Napoli SpA** launched a capital increase of 2 trillion lira ($1.32 billion), but dealers said the issue had attracted few new investors. The capital increase was designed to save the bank from collapse after it posted a loss of 3.16 trillion lire for 1995. The issue is to run until Oct. 8.
- **Caisse des Depots & Consignations**, a French state-owned bank, began its offer to buy out shareholders of Credit Foncier, a troubled real-estate lender. The offer, which will last until Oct. 4, depends on holders of two-thirds of the shares outstanding agreeing to tender their stock.
- **DTB**, the German futures and options exchange, plans to launch a futures contract on the MDAX, the German index of 70 medium-sized stocks, as well as 19 new stock options, all on Sept. 23.
- **Casino SA**'s first-half net profit rose a greater-than-expected 44.8 percent, to 294 million French francs ($57.6 million), helped by improved operations in France and the United States. The supermarket concern's operating profit rose 8 percent, to 564 million francs.
- **Mercedes-Benz AG**'s chairman, Helmut Werner, said car sales in the first eight months of the year rose 10 percent from a year earlier, to 423,000. Based on figures for the start of the second half of the year, he said he was confident Mercedes-Benz would meet its 1996 sales target of more than 600,000.
- **France Telecom**'s chairman, Michel Bon, said in a newspaper interview that he expected the state-owned concern to list its shares on the Paris bourse next April.
- **Lufthansa AG**'s main unions ended a first round of wage talks without result and planned to resume talks Sept. 25.
- **BTR PLC**, in its third major asset disposal this month, agreed to sell its 51 percent stake in **Taiwan Polymer Group** for $300 million.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AP

Race for Creditanstalt Is Wide Open Again

Reuters

VIENNA — The race for the sell-off candidate Creditanstalt-Bankverein appeared wide open again Monday after Finance Minister Viktor Klima hinted he was less than happy with a lone bid for the country's second-largest bank.

Austrian media were abuzz with speculation over Mr. Klima's next move in the six-year privatization effort after he indicated Sunday that a last-minute offer by the Austrian-Italian-German consortium formed around the Italian-based insurer EA-Generali AG for the government's 70 percent voting stake in the bank was too vague.

The group, which includes Commerzbank AG of Germany and Banca Commerciale Italiana, said Friday said it had made an offer for the government's stake in Creditanstalt just hours before a midnight deadline expired.

EA-Generali said the proposal was an "updated version" of a bid the group made last October, when it offered to pay 9 billion schillings ($858 million) for about two-thirds of the government's Creditanstalt stake and sell the remaining shares in a secondary offering.

No details of the new offer were made public, and it was not immediately clear whether the consortium had bid for all or just part of the government's stake.

Mr. Klima, who is in charge of the sale, said Sunday said he wanted to see more information on how many of the government's 19.9 million ordinary Creditanstalt shares each of the consortium members was proposing to acquire. A spokesman for Mr. Klima said Monday the minister and his financial adviser, J.P. Morgan & Co., were still scrutinizing the consortium's offer.

Mr. Klima is expected to report on his findings at Austria's weekly cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The savings bank Die Erste Oesterreichische, which left the consortium Friday after negotiations failed to bridge a growing gap among its members, poured oil on the fire by saying it was still hoping for a leading role in what has become Austria's longest privatization drama.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Sept. 9

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

Amsterdam

EOE Index: 561.64 — Previous: 553.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	91.70	90.30	91.60	89.80
Aegon	84.20	82.50	84.20	82.40
Ahold	94.90	93.10	94.90	93.70
Akzo Nobel	191	189.10	191	188.50
Bols Wess cva	26	25.50	25.80	25.50
CSM cva	81.80	80.90	81.60	81.30
Dordtsche Pet	278.90	276.20	278.90	275.60
DSM	155.30	152.50	155.30	152
Elsevier	27.60	27.20	27.40	27
Fortis Amev	50.50	49.80	49.90	49.70
G-Broc cva	52.90	52	52	51.90
Hagemeyer	128.40	124.50	128.40	125
Heineken	372.80	368.70	370.20	370.50
Hoogovens	59.50	58.10	59.50	58.70
Hunt Douglas	120.50	118.80	119.50	119.50
ING Group	53	51.80	52.90	51.60
KLM	47.50	46.20	46.90	45.70
KNP BT	39.40	38.30	39.10	38.20
KPN	58.60	57.90	58.30	57.70
Nedlloyd Gp	45.70	42.60	45.50	39.50
Nutricia	226	222.50	225.50	221.10
Oce Grinten	173	172	172.70	171.30
Pakhoed	47.80	47.40	47.70	47.80
Philips Elec	55.70	55.10	55.60	55.10
Polygram	94.60	93.20	93.20	93.50
Randstad Hdg	123	121	122.80	121.50
Robeco	124	123.80	123.80	122.80
Rodamco	47.50	47.30	47.30	47.60
Rolinco	133.20	132.50	132.50	131.70
Rorento	98.50	98.30	98.50	98.20
Royal Dutch	257.20	254.90	257.10	253.40
Stork	50.30	49.50	50	49.90
Unilever cva	251.60	249.10	251.20	248.40
VNU	30.30	29.90	30.30	29.70
Wolters Kl cva	211.40	209.20	210.70	209.70

Bangkok

SET Index: 986.32 — Previous: 1007.51

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	302	294	298	300
Bangkok Bk F	308	296	296	300
Krung Thai Bk	103	99	99.50	102
PTT Explor	330	324	326	330
Siam Cement F	892	880	884	896
Telecomasia	42.25	41	42.25	42
Thai Airways	47.50	45.50	46	46
Thai Farm Bk F	244	236	236	234
Thai Teleph	42	40.75	41.25	42.75
Utd Comm	218	206	210	218

To Our Readers

Bombay stock prices were not available for this edition. We are sorry for the inconvenience.

Brussels

Stock Exchange Index: 9602.01 — Previous: 9539.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3470	3450	3450	3450
Barco Ind	5480	5350	5480	5340
BBL	5990	5910	5960	5890
Bekaert	23275	22975	22975	23125
CBR	2320	2310	2315	2310
CMB	2485	2450	2470	2450
Cockerill	132	131	131	131
Colruyt	11750	11500	11675	11475
Delhaize Lion	1680	1655	1670	1645
Electrabel	6880	6840	6850	6850
Electrafina	2815	2760	2815	2800
Fortis AG	4355	4280	4335	4290
GIB	1338	1322	1330	1330
GBL	3890	3835	3845	3845
Gen Banque	11275	11175	11225	11275
Glaverbel	3300	3220	3225	3270
Kredietbank	9820	9730	9810	9700
Mosane	2305	2305	2305	2310
Petrofina	9870	9670	9850	9580
Powerfin	4760	4680	4730	4750
Recticel	288	282	287	277
Royale Belge	6030	5950	6000	5940
Soc Gen Belg	2475	2420	2470	2425
Solvay	18000	17850	17925	17900
Tessenderlo	11025	10975	11000	10925
Tractebel	13875	13700	13875	13725
UCB	60050	59800	60050	59800
Union Miniere	2350	2330	2335	2325

Copenhagen

Stock Index: 425.02 — Previous: 423.05

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	352	344	350	345
Danisco	326	322	324	321
Den Danske Bk	416	407	416	407
D/S Svendborg A	200000	199000	199000	203000
D/S 1912 A	139000	139000	139000	140000
East Asiatic Co	124	120	123	120
FLS Ind B	755	745	755	748
ISS Intl Svc B	158.84	152	155.20	154
Nvo Nordisk B	899	894	897	895
Radiometer B	358	355	355	358
Sophus Ber B	696	690	690.70	687
Tele Danmk B	282.50	278	278	280
Unidanmark A	263.53	258	262	260

Frankfurt

DAX: 2548.73 — Previous: 2517.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1105	1080	1105	1065
AEG	155.50	155.50	155.50	165.20
Allianz Hdg	2645	2627	2645	2618
Altana	1122	1118	1118	1118
Badenwerk	560	560	560	560
BASF	44.55	44.40	44.54	43.58
Bayer Hypo Bk	42	41.65	42	41.38
Bay.Vereinsbank	49.55	49.15	49.55	48.70
Bayer	53.88	52.93	53.02	52.55
Berliner Kraft	421	417.50	418	422
BHF Bank	40.32	40.28	40.25	40.42
BMW	866	861	861	860.50
CKAG Colonia	120	118.50	120	119.70
Commerzbank	342.90	341.70	342.10	340.30
Daimler Benz	80.45	80.30	80.40	79.45
Degussa	518.30	513	514	515
Deutsche Bank	71.90	71.70	71.89	71.50
Dresdner Bank	40.61	40.45	40.48	40.10
Heidelbg Zmt	101.70	100.80	101.70	100.50
Henkel	61.30	60.75	61.30	60.05
Hochtief	73.60	73	73.60	72
Hoechst	51.85	51.63	51.77	50.80
Holzmann Ph.	350	349	349	340
Karstadt	524	523	524	518.50
Linde	933	925	928	928.50
Lufthansa ord	207.50	205	206.60	201
MAN	374.90	373	374.90	370
Mannesmann	539.50	532.50	538.70	530.50
Metro	137.50	136.30	136.50	137
Moench Rueck	3455	3430	3446	3388
Preussag	346.50	343	346.50	339.50
PWA	215	214	214	215
RWE	54.60	53.88	54.35	53.10
SAP pfd	246.30	245	245.50	240
Schering	110.20	109.50	109.60	109
Schmalb Lub	289.50	286	286	283.50
Siemens	78.53	78.33	78.46	78.02
Suedzucker	740	740	725	725
Thyssen	273.90	271.20	273.50	268
Veba	77.60	77.20	77.40	76.75
VEW	453	453	453	458
Viag	556	552	555	549.50
Volkswagen	556.50	553	555.25	548.25
Wella	878	876	876	875

Helsinki

HEX General Index: 2116.39 — Previous: 2091.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	225	201	210	225
Enso R	38.50	37.50	38	37
Huhtamaki IF	173.50	171	171	170
Kesko	73.50	71.90	73.50	72
Kone BF	540	527	540	527
Merita A	9.50	9.30	9.50	9.20
Metra BF	238	234	237	233
Metso-Serla B	33.50	33	33	32
Nokia Prf F	189	186.80	188.50	185.50
Outokumpu A	81.90	80	81.30	80
Rautaruukki	38.40	37	38.40	37
Stockmann A	255	255	255	258
UPM-Kymme	101.50	100.50	101.50	100
Valmet A	77	75	75.80	75

Hong Kong

Hang Seng: 11212.60 — Previous: 11025.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.45
Bk East Asia	28	27.55	27.85	27.60
Cathay Pacific	12.65	12.60	12.60	12.55
Cheung Kong	56	54.50	55.75	54.50
China Light	32.90	32.50	32.80	32.40
Chin Estates	7	6.90	6.95	6.85
Citic Pacific	33.80	33.20	33.30	33.30
Cons Elec Pwr	14.60	14.50	14.55	14.35
Dao Heng Bk	29.70	29.60	29.65	29.45
First Pacific	11.95	11.80	11.85	11.75
Great Eagle	22.30	22.15	22.20	22.10
Guangdong Inv	5.65	5.55	5.65	5.50
Guoco Group	36.50	36.30	36.40	36.10
Hang Lung	14.50	14.40	14.45	14.35
Hang Seng Bk	79.50	78.50	79.50	78
Henderson Inv	8.30	8.25	8.30	8.15
Henderson Ld	61.50	60	61.50	60
HKR Intl	10	9.85	9.90	9.70
HK Aircraft	19.30	19.20	19.20	19.10
HK China Gas	12.90	12.80	12.85	12.80
HK Electric	23.60	23.35	23.60	23.25
HK Shang Htls	13.45	13.30	13.45	13.25
HK Telecomm	12.90	12.80	12.85	12.75
Hopewell Hdgs	4.23	4.10	4.23	4.10
HSBC Hdgs	134	131.50	134	131.50
Hutchison Wh	48.10	47.50	48	47.20
Hysan Dev	23.60	23.30	23.50	23.20
Johnson El 500	17.10	16.95	17	16.95
Miramar Hotel	14.55	14.30	14.40	14.45
Natl Mutual	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.30
New World	37.90	37.60	37.80	37.30
Oriental Press	3.90	3.88	3.88	3.85
Shangri-La	10	9.90	10	9.75
SHK Props	76	74.50	76	74.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.43
Sino Land Co.	8	7.80	8	7.80
Sth China Post	5.50	5.45	5.50	5.40
Swire Pac A	67.75	67.25	67.50	66.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.90	9.85	9.90	9.85
TV Broadcasts	28.20	28.15	28.20	28
Wharf Hdgs	29.95	29.20	29.95	29.25
Wheelock	15.70	15.50	15.65	15.40

Jakarta

Composite Index: 542.52 — Previous: 543.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2375	2375	2375	2375
Barito Pacific	1400	1400	1400	1400
Gudang Garm	8675	8625	8625	8675
Indah Kiat	1825	1800	1825	1825
Indocement	3550	3525	3525	3625
Indofood	4550	4500	4500	4575
Indorayon	2025	2025	2025	2025
Indosat	7325	7300	7325	7300
Kalbe Farma	4400	4375	4400	4325
Sampoerna	22200	21900	22000	22200

Johannesburg

All Market: 6814.83 — Previous: 6786.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	280	278.75	280	279
AngloAm Gold	408	406	406	409
AngloAm Ind	167.50	166.25	166.25	167.25
Barlow	42.85	42.50	42.85	42.35
C.G. Smith	22.70	22.25	22.40	22.30
De Beers	140.50	139.75	140.50	139
Driefontein	57	55.75	56	56.75
Freegold	48.75	48	48	49
Fst Natl Bk	27.70	27.55	27.60	27.55
Gencor	16.30	16.15	16.20	16.20
GFSA	134	133.25	134	133
Iscor	3.06	2.95	3.05	2.94
Johnnies Ind	57	55.25	56	55.75
Kloof Gold	42.50	42.20	42.40	42.50
Liberty Life	136.50	135.50	136	135.50
Minorco	102.50	101.50	102.50	102
Nedcor	62	61.25	61.50	61
Rembrandt Gp	40.50	40	40.35	39.95
Richemont	74	70.75	71	69.50
Rust Platinum	76	75.50	75.50	76
SA Breweries	125.75	124.75	125.50	124.75
Sappi	43.10	41.50	42.25	42.80
Sasol	52.25	51.75	52	51.50
SBIC	172.75	172	172.75	172.50
Tiger Oats	57	56	57	56.25

Kuala Lumpur

Composite: 1194.28 — Previous: 1185.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	18	17.70	17.90	17.90
Hicom Hldgs	7	6.95	6.95	7
Mal Banking	23.70	23.40	23.50	23.70
Mal Intl Ship F	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.25
Public Bank F	4.80	4.76	4.78	4.74
Resorts World	13.60	13.40	13.50	13.50
Sime Darby	8.15	8.05	8.10	8.10
Telekom Mal	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Tenaga	9	8.90	8.95	8.95
Utd Engineers	17.70	17.50	17.60	17.70

London

FT-SE 100: 3910.80 — Previous: 3893.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.94	5.89	5.92	5.87
Allied Domecq	4.83	4.67	4.67	4.77
Anglian Water	5.80	5.73	5.76	5.71
Arjo Wiggins	1.88	1.83	1.85	1.81
Asda Group	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.07
Assoc Br Foods	4.08	4.05	4.07	4.04
BAA	4.88	4.70	4.74	4.68
Barclays	9.17	9.06	9.11	8.97
Bass	7.97	7.88	7.93	7.98
BAT Ind	4.42	4.33	4.37	4.31
Bank Scotland	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.52
BICC	3.34	3.22	3.26	3.35
Blue Circle	3.87	3.75	3.87	3.60
BOC Group	8.62	8.53	8.57	8.59
Boots	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.33
Bowater	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
BPB Ind	3.77	3.72	3.73	3.75
Brit Aerosp	10.30	10.18	10.28	10.16
Brit Airways	5.22	5.17	5.22	5.19
Brit Gas	2.05	2	2.04	2.01
Brit Petm	6.63	6.30	6.34	6.25
Brit Steel	1.95	1.90	1.94	1.89
Brit Telecom	3.87	3.71	3.72	3.67
BTR	2.70	2.57	2.68	2.59
Burmah Cast	11	10.95	10.98	10.99
Cable Wireless	4.27	4.21	4.27	4.21
Cadbury Schw	5.15	5.07	5.11	5.18
Caradon	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.22
Carlton Comm	4.98	4.75	4.76	4.80
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.62
Comml Union	6	5.93	5.98	5.85
Courtaulds	4.41	4.34	4.40	4.35
De La Rue	6.25	6.18	6.25	6.20
EMI Group	14.15	13.89	13.90	14.23
Eng China Cl	2.45	2.37	2.38	2.43
Enterprise Oil	5.15	5.09	5.15	5.06
Fam Colonial	1.57	1.55	1.56	1.56
Genl Accident	6.57	6.46	6.48	6.46
GEC	3.84	3.80	3.82	3.83
GKN	10.62	10.58	10.58	10.59
Glaxo	9.49	9.36	9.42	9.38
Granada Gp	8.73	8.65	8.68	8.68
Grand Met	4.90	4.75	4.83	4.82
GRE	2.58	2.54	2.56	2.53
Guinness	4.77	4.72	4.72	4.77
GUS	6.50	6.41	6.41	6.49
Hanson	1.66	1.60	1.61	1.59
Hillsdown Hdg	1.87	1.83	1.87	1.85
HSBC Hldgs	11.17	11.07	11.16	10.68
ICI	8.53	8.32	8.39	8.21
Inchcape	2.91	2.82	2.85	2.85
Kingfisher	6.99	6.80	6.80	6.84
Ladbroke	2.09	2.06	2.07	2.07
Land Sec	7	6.83	7	6.85
Laporte	7.46	7.36	7.45	7.40
Lasmo	2.15	2.10	2.15	2.02
Legal Genl Grp	7.38	7.33	7.36	7.35
Lloyds Abbey	5.90	5.83	5.88	5.89
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.73	3.65	3.71	3.63
London Elec	6.22	6.15	6.16	6.26
Lucas Ind	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.39
Marks Spencer	5.08	5.02	5.07	4.98
MEPC	4.33	4.34	4.29	4.36
Mercury Asset	10.27	10.12	10.15	10.17
Midlands Elec	4.25	4.25	4.82	4.02
Natl Power	3.87	3.82	3.82	3.84
NatWest	6.71	6.31	6.69	6.59
News Intl	3.72	3.70	3.75	3.75
Utd Utilities	6.10	6.02	6.05	6.03
Nthern Foods	2.01	1.97	1.97	1.97
P&O	5.70	5.33	5.58	5.12
Pearson	6.82	6.72	6.75	6.71
Pilkington	2.05	1.99	2	2.07
PowerGen	4.92	4.90	4.90	4.88
Prudential	4.38	4.34	4.36	4.34
Rank Org	4.57	4.48	4.54	4.55
Reckitt Colm	7.10	7.03	7.05	7.07
Redland	4.55	4.43	4.51	4.42
Reed Intl	11.90	11.68	11.86	11.47
Rentokil	4.15	4.11	4.14	4.09
Reuters Hldgs	7.64	7.56	7.59	7.54
RMC Group	11.42	11.28	11.37	11.23
Rolls Royce	2.40	2.34	2.34	2.35
Royal Bk Scot	4.90	4.81	4.89	4.81
RTZ reg	9.65	9.53	9.45	9.55
Royal & Sun All	4.07	3.98	4.01	3.97
Safeway	3.37	3.32	3.34	3.31
Sainsbury	3.90	3.85	3.87	3.79
Schroders	13.90	13.75	13.80	13.90
Scot Newcastle	6.78	6.75	6.77	6.76
Scot Power	3.10	3.05	3.07	3.08
Sears	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93
Severn Trent	6.10	6	6.05	6.04
Shell Trnsp reg	9.60	9.54	9.57	9.52
Siebe	9.52	9.33	9.50	9.33
Smith Nephew	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.03
Smith (WH)	5.08	5.02	5.02	5.13
SmithKline	7.67	7.62	7.63	7.63
Smiths Ind	7.74	7.70	7.71	7.62
Sthern Elec	6.73	6.65	6.70	6.71
Stand Charter	7.18	7.10	7.15	7.03
Tate & Lyle	4.71	4.63	4.70	4.63
Tesco	3.08	3.03	3.08	3.03
Thames Water	5.53	5.48	5.50	5.50
3i Group	4.69	4.66	4.66	4.68
TI Group	5.53	5.50	5.51	5.49
Tomkins	2.68	2.61	2.65	2.65
Unilever	13.43	13.33	13.42	13.27
Utd Biscuits	2.03	1.98	2.02	2.03
Utd News	7.07	6.90	7.06	6.92
Vendome uts	5.97	5.92	5.97	5.95
Vodafone	2.33	2.29	2.31	2.27
Whitbread	7.17	7.11	7.12	7.14
Williams Hdgs	3.61	3.54	3.57	3.61
Wolseley	4.45	4.38	4.43	4.44
Zeneca	15.91	15.52	15.60	15.74

Madrid

Bolsa Index: 350.89 — Previous: 349.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14020	13700	14000	13700
ACESA	1370	1345	1365	1350
Argentaria	5080	5010	5070	5060
BBV	5290	5220	5290	5220
Banesto	807	802	805	806
Bankinter	14290	14200	14270	14200
Bco Centro Hisp	2550	2535	2545	2550
Bco Exterior	2845	2845	2845	2840
Bco Popular	21940	21650	21880	21740
Bco Santander	6460	6400	6440	6420
CEPSA	3900	3805	3900	3925
Corp Mapfre	6170	6000	6100	6050
Dragados	1590	1570	1570	1575
Endesa	7320	7220	7230	7240
FECSA	915	897	909	899
Fomento Const	10290	9950	10000	9860
Gas Natural	20930	20500	20760	20390
Hidroel Cantab	3930	3880	3915	3870
Iberdrola	1135	1110	1130	1120
Pryca	2935	2870	2930	2870
Repsol	4135	4075	4080	4110
Sevillana Elec	1005	989	999	985
Tabacalera	5150	5070	5130	5100
Telefonica	2355	2325	2350	2325
Union Fenosa	756	749	754	745
Valenc Cement	1415	1410	1415	1410

Manila

PSE Index: 3166.42 — Previous: 3178.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20	19.75	20	20
Ayala Land	33.50	33	33	33
Manila Elec A	106	104	105	105
Metro Bank	615	610	615	615
Petron	10.25	10	10	10.25
Phil Long Dist	1605	1595	1605	1595
San Miguel A	40.50	40	40.50	40
San Miguel B	86	86	86	86
SM Prime Hdg	6	5.90	5.90	5.90

Mexico

Bolsa Index: 2342.98 — Previous: 2340.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.30	33.80	33.95	34.30
Cemex B	32.25	31.60	32.05	32.30
Cifra C	11.68	11.62	11.68	11.60
Empresas ICA	115.60	115.10	115.50	115.00
Emp Moderna	38.45	38.10	38.20	38.45
Femsa	23.25	23.10	23.25	23.25
Gpo Carso A1	35.75	35.40	35.65	35.40
Televisa CPO	115.50	115.20	115.50	115.90
TelMex L	12.50	12.38	12.46	12.48
Tribasa	21.50	20.85	21.50	20.45

Milan

MIB Telematico: 9430.00 — Previous: 9393.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11620	11105	11355	11150
Bco Comm Ital	2820	2750	2810	2725
Bco Naz Agricol	787	750	760	740
Bco Naz Lavoro	11050	10950	11050	10980
Bco di Roma	1180	1140	1177	1118
Bco Ambrosian	3550	3330	3525	3325
Benetton	17150	16680	17005	16750
Credito Italiano	1705	1651	1658	1641
Fiat	4585	4515	4535	4540
Fondiaria	5840	5680	5740	5630
Generali Assic	33650	33250	33350	33150
IFIL	3790	3615	3700	3640
Italcementi	10200	9930	10020	10100
Italgas	5175	5060	5145	5145
Mediobanca	8330	8050	8120	8115
Montedison	966	945	960	954
Olivetti	638	600	600	750
Pirelli	2550	2510	2535	2535
RAS	13500	13060	13410	12960
Rinascente	9300	9058	9300	9230
S Paolo Torino	9490	9150	9458	9250
SME	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2400
Stando	13940	12720	13940	13990
Stet	4875	4800	4825	4835
Telecom Italia	2990	2910	2965	2935
Toro Assic	16600	16200	16600	16260

Montreal

Industrials Index: 2346.81 — Previous: 2337.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	20.15	20	20.10	20.05
Bank Montreal	32.20	33.10	33.20	33.10
Bce Mob Com	41½	40.90	41½	41
Cdn Tire A	16.85	16.60	16.80	16½
Cdn Util A	28.15	28	28.10	28¼
Cascades	6	5.95	6	5.95
CT Finl Svc	28.55	28.55	28.55	29
Extendicare	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
Gaz Metro	16	15.70	15.90	15⅝
Gt-West Lifeco	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	36
Hees Intl Bcp	16.20	16	16.05	16.05
Hudson's Bay	20.10	20	20	20
Imasco	27	26.95	26.95	26.95
Investors Grp	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.30
Loblaw Cos	11⅝	11.60	11.60	11.45
Molson A	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.85
Natl Bk Canada	11.35	11¼	11.30	11.35
Oshawa A	20.80	20	20	20.70
Pancdn Petm	48.90	48.60	48.90	48.30
Power Corp	23.90	23.60	23.85	23.90
Power Finl	39⅝	39.15	39⅝	39.20
Quebecor B	21.30	21⅛	21⅛	21.35
Rogers Comm B	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.55
Royal Bk Cda	34.65	34½	34.55	34.55
Sears Canada	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.65
Shell Cda A	45½	45½	45½	45½
Southam	16.35	16.15	16.35	16.30
Stelco A	6⅝	6.65	6⅝	6.65
Trilon Finl A	5.80	5¾	5.80	5¾

Oslo

OBX Index: 459.10 — Previous: 456.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	126	122.50	124	125
Bergesen Dy B	131	129.50	130	131
Christiania Bk	16.20	16	16.10	16.10
Den norske Bk	20.50	20.40	20.50	20.50
SAS Norge ASA	63	62.50	63	62
Dyno Indust	148	146	148	147
Elkem	95	93	95	93
Hafslund A	49.50	48.50	49	50
Kvaerner	236	233	236	232
Leif Hoegh	112	110	112	112
Norsk Hydro	303.50	302	303	301.50
Norske Skog A	202	199	202	198
Orkla	360	355	358	353
Rieber B	136	136	136	135
Saga Petm B	93	92.50	93	92.50
Schibsted	95	94	95	93.50
UniStorebr A	35.50	32.50	35.40	35.40

Paris

CAC-40: 2020.30 — Previous: 2004.75

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	623	618	621	619
AGF	136.70	135.10	136.30	135.10
Air Liquide	899	888	890	884
Alcatel Alsth	397.20	391.10	391.80	395.50
Axa	291.80	289.30	289.30	288.70
Bancaire	504	494.50	503	496
BNP	186.40	182	186.40	182.10
Bouygues	495.70	490.10	495	489
Canal Plus	1190	1124	1174	1169
Carrefour	2820	2760	2794	2758
CCF	238.80	235.20	236.50	234.50
Credit Local Fr	439	430	435.10	432
Credit Lyon PC	143.10	130	139	130.90
Crown Cork Seal	244.80	244.80	244.80	239.90
Danone	734	724	725	724
Elf-Aquitaine	389	383	388.50	382.60
Eridania BS	736	715	721	719
Euro Disney	12	11.90	12	11.95
Eurotunnel uts	8.15	7.85	8.10	7.85
Gen. Eaux	511	494.10	507	493.10
Havas	336	329.60	331.10	341
Lafarge Cop	290	283.60	290	283.10
Legrand	769	757	768	770
L'Oreal	1598	1584	1588	1584
LVMH	1104	1080	1098	1080
Lyon. Eaux	453.50	448.20	453.40	448.50
Michelin B	245.50	242.60	244.60	242.60
Navig Mixte	723	722	722	721
Paribas A	320.70	315.10	320	316.50
Pechiney SA	215.90	213	214.40	214.90
Pernod Ricard	295.70	291	293	291
Peugeot Cit	577	567	575	569
Pinault-Print	1725	1709	1709	1715
Promodes	1286	1266	1275	1265
Renault	118.80	117	117.10	117.70
Rh-Poulenc A	135	133.50	135	134.70
Roussel-Uclaf	1193	1163	1163	1175
Sanofi	400.50	398	399.60	397.90
Schneider	226.70	223.50	224.50	224.10
Ste Generale	566	558	564	558
St Gobain	644	633	640	634
St Louis	1176	1158	1168	1176
Suez	189.40	187.70	188.70	187.80
Thomson CSF	147.90	145.50	146.50	145.60
Total B	384.50	381.10	384	382.20
UAP	101.80	100.10	101.50	99.95
Valeo	282	266.40	270.50	279.70

São Paulo

Bovespa Index: 63827.40 — Previous: 63346.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.05	9.89	9.89	10.11
Banespa Pfd	3.00	2.90	2.95	2.95
Bradesco Pfd	8.45	8.38	8.39	8.40
Brahma Pfd	631.00	629.95	630.50	629.99
Cemig Pfd	31.90	31.55	31.60	31.50
CESP Pfd	31.20	30.50	30.50	30.30
Eletrobras B	278.00	277.80	278.00	279.00
Itaubanco Pfd	420.00	418.00	418.00	420.50
Light	302.00	296.00	302.00	299.00
Paranapan Pfd	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.60
Petrobras Pfd	123.00	121.00	122.50	120.50
Sid Nacional	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.90
Souza Cruz	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	7.19
Telebras Pfd	78.20	77.00	78.10	77.10
Telesp Pfd	202.50	199.00	200.00	201.16
Usiminas Pfd	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.04
CVRD Pfd	20.75	20.50	20.73	20.50

Seoul

Composite Index: 797.36 — Previous: 784.05

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6280	6050	6150	6240
Hyundai Eng	33900	31400	31900	32000
Hyundai Motor	30700	29500	30500	30000
Korea El Pwr	28800	27100	28600	27300
Korea Mob Tel	573000	560000	567000	567000
LG Electronics	14100	13600	14000	13800
Pohang Iron St	48300	46500	48000	47000
Samsung Elec	57500	54000	57000	56700
Samsung Hvy	10700	10200	10500	10600
Yukong	21100	20300	20800	20600

Singapore

Straits Times: 2098.45 — Previous: 2096.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.50
City Devts	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.60
Cycle Carriage	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.10
Dairy Farm Int *	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.68
DBS	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
DBS Land	4.72	4.66	4.70	4.68
Fraser & Neave	14.10	14	14.10	14
HK Land *	2.24	2.20	2.22	2.20
Hong Leong Fin	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42
Jard Matheson *	6.50	6.45	6.50	6.40
Jard Strategic *	3.14	3.12	3.14	3.12
Keppel	10.50	10.30	10.30	10.30
Natsteel	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.39
Neptune Orient	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
OCBC foreign	16.70	16.60	16.60	16.50
O'Sea Union Bk	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.50
Sembawang	6.40	6.25	6.35	6.35
Sing Airlines F	14.70	14.50	14.70	14.50
Sing Petm	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	23.50	23.40	23.40	23.50
ST Auto F	2.87	2.86	2.86	2.86
ST Ship	2.12	2.10	2.10	2.12
Sing Telecomm	3.26	3.20	3.22	3.26
Straits Steam	4.66	4.62	4.66	4.64
Utd Industrial	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.30
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.30	13.20	13.30	13.10
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	3.06	3.08	3.08

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm

SX 16 Index: 2139.29 — Previous: 2111.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	105.50	102.50	103	105
ABB AF	715	710	712	711
AssiDoman F	168	166	166.50	166.50
Astra AF	281.50	279	279.50	278.50
Atlas Copco AF	139	137	138	137
Avesta F	72	69	71	69
Electrolux BF	397.50	392	397	392
Ericsson BF	164.50	161.50	163	158.50
Hennes BF	703	695	696	691
Incentive AF	363	359	360	361.50
Investor BF	242	239	241	239
Kinnevik BF	184.50	180	180	183
MoDo BF	196	192.50	192.50	193.50
Sandvik BF	160	154	159	155
SCA BF	141	139.50	140	140
S-E Banken AF	57.50	56.50	57	57
Skandia Fors F	162.50	159.50	160	161
Skanska BF	247.50	245.50	247.50	244.50
SKF BF	161	158	160	157
SSAB BF	102	98	100	97.50
Stora AF	95	93.50	93.50	94.50
Sv Handles AF	140	138	138.50	138
Sydkraft AF	147	145	145	147
Trelleborg BF	89.50	88	88.50	88
Volvo BF	144.50	143	143	143

Sydney

All Ordinaries: 2250.80 — Previous: 2237.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.73	7.61	7.63	7.60
ANZ Bkng	6.53	6.45	6.53	6.45
BHP	16.98	16.80	16.84	16.78
Boral	3.14	3.09	3.10	3.07
Brambles Ind.	19.70	19.50	19.55	19.50
Burns Philp	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.78
CBA	10.85	10.79	10.84	10.75
CC Amatil	16.25	16.15	16.20	16.01
Coles Myer	4.49	4.44	4.44	4.47
Comalco	7.03	7	7.03	6.96
CRA Ltd	18.95	18.80	18.90	18.70
CSR	4.38	4.35	4.37	4.37
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.29
GIO Australia	3.13	3.08	3.10	3.06
Goodman Fld	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.29
ICI Australia	11.27	11.15	11.27	11.06
John Fairfax	2.66	2.65	2.66	2.65
Lend Lease	20.62	19.85	19.90	20.55
Mayne Nickless	8.32	8.26	8.28	8.21
MIM Hdgs	1.58	1.56	1.57	1.55
Nat Aust Bank	12.45	12.35	12.35	12.26
News Corp	6.68	6.62	6.68	6.60
North Ltd	3.75	3.70	3.75	3.70
Pacific Dunlop	2.69	2.62	2.68	2.64
Pioneer Intl	3.50	3.47	3.48	3.46
Placer Pacific	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.52
Santos	4.94	4.90	4.92	4.92
Southcorp	3.42	3.37	3.41	3.40
Westfarmers	7.89	7.85	7.88	7.80
Wstrn Mining	8.57	8.48	8.48	8.45
Westfield Trt	2.31	2.29	2.31	2.30
Westpac Bkng	6.22	6.17	6.17	6.15
Woodside Pet	8	7.83	7.87	7.85
Woolworths	2.88	2.84	2.87	2.80

Taipei

Stock Market Index: 6435.43 — Previous: 6290.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52	50.50	51	50.50
Cathay Life Ins	175	169	173	169
Chang Hwa Bk	162	157	160	157
China Steel	26.60	26.20	26.50	26.50
China Trust	52	50.50	51.50	50.50
Evergreen	49.80	48.30	49.70	48.30
Far East Text	30.90	30	30.70	29.90
First Bank	169	162	166	162
Formosa CF	34.60	33.20	34.40	33.20
Hua Nan Bk	136.50	132	135.50	131.50
Hualon Teijran	25.20	22.90	24.80	23.70
ICBC	86.50	83	86.50	84
President Ent	42	40.90	41.70	40.80
Taiwan Cemt	56.50	54.50	56	54.50
Tatung	61	59.50	61	59.50

Tokyo

Nikkei 225: 20282.27 — Previous: 20152.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1170	1160	1170	1160
All Nippon Air	1100	1080	1080	1080
Asahi Bank	1220	1200	1210	1230
Asahi Chem	725	715	717	718
Asahi Glass	1220	1190	1190	1190
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2170	2140	2150	2160
Bk Yokohama	884	875	876	874
Bridgestone	1850	1830	1840	1840
Canon	2060	2040	2040	2040
Chiba Bank	839	821	838	835
Chubu Elec	2390	2370	2370	2380
Chugoku Elec	2310	2300	2300	2300
Daiei	1020	981	997	1040
Daiichi Kang	1830	1810	1830	1820
Daiwa Bank	701	698	700	700
Daiwa House	1530	1510	1510	1530
Daiwa Sec	1250	1230	1240	1230
Fanuc	3960	3920	3940	3960
Fuji Bank	2050	2010	2020	2040
Fuji Photo	3240	3190	3190	3190
Fujitsu	978	963	966	973
Hitachi	1000	985	985	990
Honda Motor	2590	2560	2570	2560
IBJ	2340	2300	2320	2340
IHI	514	506	506	510
Itochu	653	649	652	646
Ito-Yokado	5800	5640	5650	5790
JAL	790	777	779	794
Jusco	3310	3250	3310	3300
Kajima	970	959	968	970
Kansai Elec	2410	2390	2410	2400
Kao	1310	1300	1300	1300
Kawa Steel	365	355	355	362
KDD	10700	10500	10700	10600
Kinki Nipp Ry	765	753	754	753
Kirin Brewery	1200	1180	1180	1190
Kobe Steel	287	283	283	284
Komatsu	904	886	887	895
Kubota	648	633	636	639
Kyocera	7520	7490	7500	7480
Kyushu Elec	2360	2330	2330	2350
LTCB	739	732	732	734
Marubeni	531	525	530	521
Marui	2130	2050	2060	2110
Matsu Elec Ind	1840	1800	1810	1820
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1070	1070	1070
Mitsubishi	1270	1250	1260	1240
Mitsubishi Ch	467	464	466	467
Mitsubishi El	695	675	680	684
Mitsubishi Est	1370	1330	1330	1340
Mitsubishi Hvy	877	863	866	874
Mitsubishi Mat	896	891	892	889
Mitsubishi Tr	1570	1540	1540	1550
Mitsui	932	925	925	928
Mitsui Fudosn	1340	1300	1310	1330
Mitsui Trust	1070	1040	1040	1060
Murata Mfg	3740	3660	3730	3630
NEC	1160	1150	1160	1160
New Oji Paper	858	851	852	853
Nikko Sec	1130	1100	1100	1110
Nintendo	6780	6660	6660	6610
Nipp Credit Bk	375	373	373	374
Nipp Express	947	930	937	935
Nippon Oil	682	673	674	682
Nippon Paper	643	626	627	632
Nippon Steel	351	344	344	351
Nippon Yusen	575	567	571	572
Nippondenso	2300	2260	2270	2280
Nissan Motor	843	836	838	837
NKK	288	282	283	286
Nomura Sec	1940	1920	1920	1920
NTT	8110a	7980a	7980a	8030a
Obayashi	903	878	884	980
Odakyu El Ry	704	698	700	697
Ono Pharm	3520	3490	3520	3490
Osaka Gas	373	365	365	368
Ricoh	1080	1060	1060	1060
Sakura Bk	1050	1010	1020	1040
Sankyo	2720	2690	2700	2680
Sanwa Bank	1940	1920	1920	1910
Sanyo Elec	560	553	557	554
Secom	6670	6600	6610	6730
Seibu Rwy	5700	5630	5630	5620
Sekisui House	1160	1130	1130	1160
Seven-Eleven	6600	6520	6530	6580
Sharp	1750	1730	1730	1740
Shimizu	1040	1030	1040	1040
Shin-etsu Ch	1950	1920	1930	1940
Shizuoka Bk	1230	1210	1220	1230
Sony	6900	6840	6860	6820
Sumitomo	899	891	893	896
Sumitomo Bk	1980	1940	1950	1950
Sumit Chem	494	487	493	488
Sumitomo Elec	1460	1440	1450	1450
Sumit Metal	308	300	302	305
Sumit Trust	1260	1230	1240	1250
Taisei	694	679	683	679
Taisho Pharm	2290	2270	2290	2300
Takeda Chem	1910	1890	1890	1880
TDK	6650	6600	6650	6640
Tohoku El Pwr	2350	2320	2330	2310
Tokai Bank	1290	1280	1280	1280
Tokio Marine	1270	1240	1260	1250
Tokyo El Pwr	2660	2640	2660	2650
Tokyo Gas	368	361	361	365
Tokyu	752	740	741	733
Tonen	1500	1470	1480	1460
Toppan Print	1400	1380	1390	1390
Toray Ind	685	675	675	681
Toshiba	706	697	698	698
Toyo Seikan	3410	3370	3380	3310
Toyo Trust	956	944	944	944
Toyota Motor	2680	2640	2640	2640
Yamaichi Sec	666	656	657	656
Yamanouchi	2270	2240	2260	2240
Yasuda Fire	739	729	729	730
Yasuda Trust	555	535	535	548

a: x 100

Toronto

TSE Industrials: 5148.55 — Previous: 5149.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.80	18.60	18.70	18.60
Air Canada	5⅛	5.10	5.20	5.10
Alberta Energy	25.45	25.30	25.40	25.30
Alcan Alum	43.35	42.85	43.10	43.05
Avenor A	23.90	23.60	23¾	23.70
Bk Nova Scotia	33.85	33.65	33.70	33.60
Barrick Gold	37.10	35.90	36.30	37.20
BCE	54.70	54.45	54.70	54.40
BC Telecomm	27⅛	27.30	27.30	27.40
Bombardier B	18.70	18½	18.60	18.60
Brascan A	26	25.85	25.90	25.95
Cameco	69.20	68.90	68.95	68.95
CIBC	45.90	45.40	45.80	45.30
Cdn Airlines	1.98	1.85	1.95	1.90
Cdn Nat Res	28⅝	28.55	28.65	28.65
Cdn Occid Pet	23.20	22.90	22.90	23.20
Cdn Pacific	31	30¾	31	30.95
Cominco	30	29⅝	30	30¼
Consumers Gas	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
Dofasco	21¼	20.85	21¼	21
Domtar Ind B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9.15
Du Pont Cda A	29.85	29.85	29.85	29.85
Echo Bay Min	13.30	12.90	13.05	13.20
Empire Co. A	13¼	13.20	13.20	13
Falconbridge	30¼	29¾	29.90	30
Fletcher Chall A	19.10	19.05	19.05	19.15
Franco Nevada	48.55	48.05	48.30	48.40
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9
Horsham	18.45	18.05	18⅛	18.45
Imperial Oil	58¾	57⅝	58.05	58.60
Inco	44.40	43.95	43.95	44
IPL Energy	36.55	36.30	36.30	36.45
Laidlaw A	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.35
Laidlaw B	13.60	13.40	13½	13.35
Loewen Group	42½	41.30	42½	41¼
Ldn Insur Gp	31	30.80	31	31.30
Macmill Bld	19.60	19.30	19.45	19.40
Magna Intl A	65.05	64.10	64.80	65.05
Maple Leaf Fds	7.90	7.80	7.85	7.85
Moore	24.35	24.20	24.20	24.30
Newbridge Net	88⅜	87½	88.15	87.70
Noranda Inc	29.10	28.95	29	29
Noranda Forest	8.95	8.80	8.90	8.95
Norcen Energy	25.40	25¼	25.30	25.45
Nthern Telecom	69.30	67⅞	69	68.65
Nova	12	11.85	11.85	11.85
Onex	14.15	14	14.15	14.10
Placer Dome	33.10	31⅞	32	32.90
Potash Sask	101¼	99¾	99.85	98.60
Provigo	6.35	6¼	6¼	6½
Quebecor Print	23.15	23	23	23
Renaissance	39.40	38.90	39.20	38.90
Rio Algom	27.35	27	27.30	27.30
Seagram Co	46.95	46.05	46.65	46
Stone Consold	15.90	15.80	15.90	15.90
Talisman Eny	35⅛	34.90	35⅛	34.85
Teleglobe	23.90	23.80	23.85	23.90
Telus	18.80	18.70	18.70	18.80
Thomson	24.80	24½	24.55	24.55
TorDom Bank	26.10	26	26	26.05
Transalta	15.35	15¼	15.30	15.30
TransCda Pipe	21.95	21.80	21.90	21.90
Utd Dominion	29.10	28¾	29	29
Westburn	10.05	10	10	10.20
Westcoast Eny	21½	21.40	21.45	21½
Weston	53½	53	53⅛	53

Vienna

ATX Index: 1030.50 — Previous: 1021.59

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1530	1530	1530	1530
Brau-Un Goess	635	619	635	632
Bund Vers Pfd	403	403	490	490
Creditanst Pfd	482.60	478	479	477.50
EA-Generali	2880	2850	2870	2790
EVN	1409	1400	1407	1400
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1520
Lenzing	661	640	661	651
Leykam	330	285	291.50	289
Mayr-Melnhof	492	480	486	482
OMV	1022	1007.50	1021.50	1009.90
Oest Brau	654	649	654	652
Oest Elektriz	758.50	750	758.50	753
VA Tech	1315	1307	1314	1303.10
Wienerberger	1950	1935	1946	1937

Wellington

NZSE-40 Index: 2232.87 — Previous: 2231.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.20	3.17	3.20	3.18
Brierly Invt	1.42	1.40	1.41	1.41
Carter Holt ord	3.33	3.30	3.32	3.31
Fernz	4.58	4.50	4.58	4.50
Fisher Paykel	4.91	4.90	4.90	4.90
FC Forest	1.95	1.93	1.94	1.94
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.45
Indep News	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.60
Lion Nathan	3.75	3.72	3.73	3.70
Nat Gas note	2.15	2.13	2.15	2.15
NZ Refining	26.50	26.00	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.96	6.90	6.95	6.90
Wilson Horton	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.50

Zurich

SPI Index: 2360.66 — Previous: 2332.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	339	336	338	336
Alusuisse R	940	925	939	923
Ares-Serono B	1210	1190	1200	1205
Baloise Hdg R	2497	2480	2495	2480
ABB B	1482	1466	1480	1471
BK Vision	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1410
Bobst B	1630	1600	1600	1620
Ciba Geigy R	1560	1555	1560	1547
CS Holdings R	123.75	122.50	123.75	122
Elektrowatt B	498	491	496	496
Fischer B	1247	1228	1239	1228
Hilti PC	872	870	872	864
Holderbank B	914	910	911	910
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1312	1301	1310	1310
Merkur Hdg R	207	195	207	204
Nestle R	1414	1404	1413	1402
Oerlikon R	121.50	120	121.50	120.50
Pargesa Hld B	1370	1340	1370	1340
PharmVisn B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5400
Pirelli B	154	152	154	155
Roche Hdg PC	9130	9030	9130	8975
Sandoz R	1467	1458	1467	1455
SBC R	235	230.25	235	229.75
Schindler B	1179	1177	1179	1175
SGS B	2890	2800	2870	2785
SMH B	845	826	844	826
Sulzer R	722	712	712	720
Swiss Reins R	1325	1297	1325	1294
Swissair R	1052	1035	1035	1056
UBS B	1183	1173	1182	1167
Winterthur R	750	734	749	732
Zurich Assur R	333	326	332	325

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	137.02	+0.83	+0.61	+3.91
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	125.25	+0.09	+0.07	-6.71
Europe	148.17	+0.76	+0.52	+5.02
N. America	142.47	+1.59	+1.13	+11.06
S. America	109.86	+0.97	+0.89	+23.38
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	147.59	+1.05	+0.72	+11.07
Consumer goods	147.21	+0.63	+0.43	+6.62
Energy	147.95	+1.15	+0.78	+9.09
Finance	116.61	+0.63	+0.54	-8.35
Miscellaneous	142.95	+0.62	+0.44	+5.26
Raw Materials	163.84	+0.97	+0.60	+15.54
Service	126.51	+1.13	+0.90	+5.43
Utilities	127.99	+0.61	+0.48	+0.67

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

THINK YOU SHOULD HAVE AN ALTERNATIVE TO XEROX?

DANKA

Dan M. Doyle
Chief Executive Officer

George Fisher
Chairman, President & CEO
Eastman Kodak Company
343 State Street
Rochester, NY USA 14650

Dear George,

I had a great idea last night. Thought we might join forces and help Danka become the largest independent provider of office imaging products in the world!

Think of the potential. A worldwide single source for a full range of copiers, printers and fax machines.

Our customers would have options they've never had before - such as extensive facilities management services. Best of all, we'll provide them with the most responsive service and support in the industry.

Finally, the world will have an alternative. George, what do you think?

Sincerely,

Dan

Dan Doyle
Chief Executive Officer

Dan Doyle
Chief Executive Officer
Danka Business Systems
11201 Danka Circle North
St. Petersburg, FL USA 33716

Dear Dan,

Let's make it happen!

Sincerely,

George

George Fisher
Chairman, President & CEO
Eastman Kodak Company

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; Dkk -Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; Fill - Finish Mark; FL - Dutch gFlorin; IDR - Indonesian Rupiahs; Lit - Italian lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; MYR - Malaysian Ringgit; Ptas - Pesetas; S$S - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Krona; THB - Thai Baht; Y - Yen;

s - suited + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o- None; S - suspended; SAS - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rits; - B Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ' - Paris exchange; ++ -Amsterdam exchange; # - subsquated earlier; s-ast registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered prices. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 7 days prior to publication; ‡: bid price.

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2 Chemical Firms In Mitsui Group Consider a Merger

Reuters

TOKYO — Amid intensifying competition in the international chemical industry, two leading Japanese chemical companies said Monday they were discussing a merger that could create the second-largest chemical producer in Japan.

A merger of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries Ltd. and Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc. would be good for both Mitsui companies, analysts said, by enabling them to cut staff and production costs and pour resources into other potentially lucrative fields such as pharmaceuticals.

The two companies said they were considering merging as early as October 1997 but said details had yet to be finalized.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange suspended trading in the two companies' shares Monday after a report in the business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that the two had agreed to combine in a transaction in which Mitsui Toatsu would be dissolved. It said 0.5 to 0.6 of a Mitsui Petrochemical share would be exchanged for each Toatsu share.

Masami Sawato, an analyst at BZW Research, said the two companies' combined capacity for phenol production would be the world's second-largest, making up 9 percent of the world market and half that in Japan. Phenol is used in making industrial parts and agricultural chemicals.

Mr. Sawato said a merger would help the companies by enabling them to cut their work forces and production costs.

The October 1994 merger of chemical companies in the Mitsubishi group of companies that created Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., currently Japan's largest chemical concern, is estimated to have helped that company cut operating costs by 40 billion yen ($366 million) in the business year ending March 31, 1997, he said.

Mr. Sawato said: "The Mitsui group firms have been lagging behind other chemical companies in restructuring and cost reduction. The merger will likely speed up their efforts."

Analysts also said the two would be able to marshal increased resources for development of nonpetrochemical products such as pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals.

"The merger will enable them to also consolidate resources to actively invest in Asia," said Takashi Sawada, an analyst at Nikko Research Center.

Japanese chemical companies face increasingly fierce competition in Asia from European and American chemical companies looking at the region for possible expansion, analysts said.

A merger would be likely to receive the Japanese government's blessing. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has been promoting mergers in the chemical industry to increase its international competitiveness.

A ministry official said the government would welcome the Mitsui companies' merger and vowed to support their efforts. But Mr. Sawada said the new company would still be a small one compared with European and U.S. giants such as Hoechst AG and Du Pont Co., which have annual sales four to five times the approximately $6.4 billion total of the two Mitsui companies.

Japan Cites Tourism as Surplus Ebbs

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan's current-account surplus fell 27 percent in July from a year earlier, to 568.2 billion yen ($5.2 billion), continuing a steady decline that has been driven by a mounting trade deficit in services, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The deficit in the services category, which includes spending on transportation, travel, communications and financial services, widened 35 percent from July 1995.

The current-account balance, which measures the flow of goods, services and monetary transfers, has fallen for 22 of the past 24 months.

The major contributor to the services deficit has been tourism. In 1995, 15.3 million Japanese tourists went overseas, four times the number of foreigners who came to Japan, the Japan International Tourism Association said, and they spent $421 million more than foreign tourists spent in Japan.

Gold-Rush Fever Returns to Outback

Australian Mine Output Soars

Bloomberg Business News

PERTH, Australia — The gold mining town of Kanowna in the Western Australian outback isn't even a ghost town anymore. All that remains of the city of 30,000 that was there in 1900 are some rubble and two railroad platforms baking in the sun. Even the rails have long since been torn up.

Today, though, within sight of where thousands of miners once dug and scraped, stands Australia's 11th-largest gold mine. The old prospectors missed the Kanowna Belle mine, just as they missed St. Ives, Telfer, Boddington and a score of other huge gold deposits.

From these new mines and some reopened ones, Australia's gold output has soared seventeenfold in the past two decades. Australia may overtake the United States as the world's second-largest gold producer, behind South Africa, shortly after the turn of the century.

"The growth path of the Australian gold industry remains incredibly strong," said Simon Middleton, a gold analyst at the Australian Bureau of Resource Economics in Canberra.

Gold production is growing more slowly than predicted, though, as there has not been a major strike in more than a year. In the past 20 years, gold has become Australia's second-largest export, after coal, earning more than wool, wheat or meat.

Australia will produce at least 275 metric tons of gold this year and may produce 340 metric tons by 2001, much faster than the growth in U.S. production and more than the United States is likely to produce then. Higher gold prices, an abundance of easily worked shallow gold deposits and better methods of extracting the ore from earth and rocks all have helped revive the industry.

From 1933 until 1971, the price of gold was fixed by the U.S. government at $35 an ounce. As production costs rose, the fixed price squeezed Australia's gold miners almost to extinction. Once the price was set free, gold's higher value made once-worthless deposits highly profitable. Gold now sells for about $385 an ounce and has been trading at 10 to 12 times the old fixed price for many years.

Unlike South Africa, which is dominated by a few large producers, Australia is home to many small gold companies among its nearly 150 producers.

Last month, Goldfields Ltd. cranked up its 100,000-ounce-a-year (2.9 million grams) Henty mine in Tasmania. Battle Mountain Gold Co. and Normandy Mining Ltd. said the Vera-Nancy mine they were developing in Queensland also would turn out gold in quantities comparable to that.

"About 85 percent of Australia's gold production has come from deposits that outcrop at the surface," Mr. Middleton said. "Simple mathematics suggests there's a lot of gold that hasn't been found yet."

China's Output Rise Slows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's benchmark production index slowed to show a year-on-year rise of 10.6 percent in August, compared with 12.2 percent the previous month, the State Statistics Bureau said Monday.

The bureau attributed the drop in part to lower output of durable goods, poor management and recent heavy flooding.

"The country's problem is there's poor effective demand," said Chen Xingdong, a Beijing-based economist with Crosby Securities, "so if there's weak domestic and export demand, the companies have to cut production." Chinese companies said slowing output might mean manufacturers were responding to market realities and adjusting output to match demand.

In the first eight months of the year, output rose 12.9 percent, to 1.21 trillion yuan ($145.2 billion), the bureau said. Industrial production totaled 150.3 billion yuan in August, compared with 112.4 billion yuan in July and 173.1 billion yuan in June. Light industry recorded a year-to-year gain of 11.6 percent in August, while heavy industry's output was up 9.9 percent. Light industry was up 13.9 percent in July from a year earlier, while heavy industry showed a gain of 10.9 percent. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Kiwi Air Calls Halt To Flights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Kiwi International Airlines Ltd., the cut-price New Zealand airline, went into voluntary liquidation Monday after struggling to keep flying for the past two weeks.

The airline collapsed with a loss of more than 250 jobs after Ewan Wilson, 30, Kiwi's chief executive officer, lost a battle with Australasia's most powerful airlines. Mr. Wilson admitted defeat after a series of crushing setbacks.

Operating with two leased aircraft, Kiwi had run as many as 30 flights a week between New Zealand and Australia but was hurt by severe competition, capital problems, mechanical faults and flight disruptions from the eruption of the Mount Ruapehu volcano on New Zealand's North Island.

The final blow came in a legal dispute with Singapore's Region Air, which had leased the carrier an A-320 Airbus that was grounded at Brisbane airport last week because of differences over lease terms.

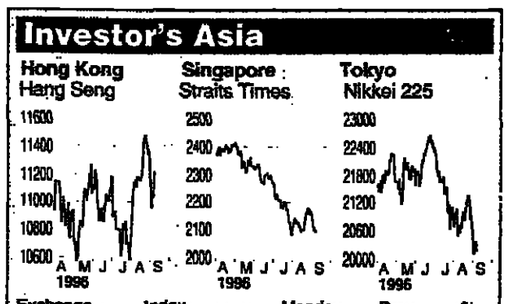
Kiwi, which is not related to the U.S. airline of the same name, began two and a half years ago with 4,000 New Zealand dollars ($2,777) in capital. It offered cut-price, no-frills "peanuts and cola" flights between provincial centers in New Zealand and the Australian cities of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

It was in direct competition with the flagship airline Air New Zealand Ltd., Australia's Qantas Airways Ltd. and several other international flag carriers.

Air New Zealand launched a subsidiary, Freedom Air, to compete with Kiwi.

Qantas is offering a special one-way fare of 150 Australian dollars ($120) to Kiwi passengers now stranded on both sides of the Tasman Sea, which divides Australia and New Zealand. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,212.60	11,025.59	+1.70
Singapore	Straits Times	2,098.45	2,096.70	+0.08
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,250.80	2,237.00	+0.62
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,202.27	20,152.53	+0.25
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,104.28	1,105.33	-0.09
Bangkok	SET	986.32	1,007.51	-2.10
Seoul	Composite Index	797.38	785.26	+1.54
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,435.43	6,371.97	+1.00
Manila	PSE	3,166.42	3,170.16	-0.12
Jakarta	Composite Index	542.52	543.75	-0.23
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,232.07	2,231.82	+0.01
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,468.29	3,508.07	-1.13

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Bayer AG** said it would respect Taiwan's decision to order an environmental review that would delay a proposed $1.78 billion chemical plant.

• **Audi AG** plans to start production of two models, the A4 and A6, in the Philippines this autumn with its partner **Proton Philipinas Corp.**

• **South Korea** will allow foreigners to directly invest in local stocks registered on the over-the-counter market in the first half of 1997. Foreigners would be allowed to buy as much as 10 percent of a company's shares outstanding.

• **Malaysia's** gross domestic product expanded at an 8.4 percent annual rate in the second quarter, slightly better than 8.3 percent in the first quarter but off from 9.6 percent in the second quarter of 1995, as output slowed in manufacturing and construction.

• **China's** offshore oil wells are expected to produce a record 14 million tons of crude this year, up from 8 million last year, the official Xinhua news agency said.

• **Acer Inc.** said sales in August, not including business at its subsidiaries, totaled 3.64 billion Taiwan dollars ($132.4 million), down 19 percent from a year earlier. Separately, Acer and **Legend Group Corp.** will assemble and sell a low-cost personal computer in China.

• **Thai** stocks tumbled 2.1 percent to a nearly three-year low of 986.32 points on the main Bangkok index amid rumors about the health of some finance and securities companies.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

Lehman Settles China Spat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Lehman Brothers Inc. and China International United Petroleum & Chemicals Co. said Monday they had settled a 22-month-old dispute over foreign-exchange trading.

The end of the $44 million dispute over trading in currency and swap options leaves only one of Lehman's three disputes with Chinese state companies unresolved. A joint statement by Unipec and Lehman said only that their dispute had been resolved. Details were not disclosed. Lehman filed suit in New York in November 1994 saying that the Chinese trader had refused to make good on certain transactions after incurring losses. *(Reuters, KRF/Global)*

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BROWSER: *Computer Programmers Make Their Jobs an Art*

Continued from Page 11

grams are smaller and run more quickly.

The creative side of programming tends to be solitary work, like writing a novel or composing a song. In fact, adding more people to a software project will typically delay the product even further.

In recent years, new software languages and programming tools have made it easier for code writers to express their ideas. "But the real important work will always be the creative thought," said Frederick Brooks Jr., a computer-science professor at the University of North Carolina.

While software development has long been a matter of programmers racing against deadlines, the rush for riches on the Internet has squeezed new-product cycles to six months or less. Many of the new programs are being distributed over the Internet as soon as they are finished, with work on the next version starting right away.

Nowhere is the Internet way of life, both the pressure and the thrill, more in evidence than at Netscape's corporate campus in Mountain View. The leader in software for browsing the Internet's vast World Wide Web, Netscape, founded in 1994, is now in a furious battle with Microsoft Corp. Netscape's Navigator program holds nearly 85 percent of the browser market, but Microsoft is doing all it can to help its Explorer close the gap.

Netscape is betting on programmers like Mr. Eich. He is a product of Silicon Valley. After earning a master's degree in computer science at the University of Illinois in 1985, he returned to work first for Silicon Graphics Inc. and later for Microunity Systems Engineering Inc., an ambitious chip-design and software start-up, but one that has had trouble turning research into products.

Mr. Eich was recruited to Netscape in April 1995, when the company had just 120 employees, compared with 1,300 today. With 11 years of industry experience, he is an old hand. "It's all been spent hacking software," he said.

Both the frustration and joy of programming lie in the process of communicating in a language understood by the machine, Mr. Eich said.

"The pain of coding is saying things much more accurately than in a natural human language, removing the ambiguity of human speech or writing," he said.

"But it is a discipline that, once you've mastered it, enables you to be very efficient in making the computer do what you want it to do. You can make the computer do tricks. That's very satisfying." Programmers, like mathematicians, often have an affinity for music, another rule-based discipline with its own particular notation. Mr. Eich, for example, has studied piano for 20 years.

For the gifted and fortunate, programming can be a path to riches. That is certainly the dream at Netscape, where the programmers hope they are in the right place at the right time — hopes encouraged by Netscape's spectacular initial public offering in August 1995. It was the second initial offering for Mr. Eich, who was at Silicon Graphics when it went public in 1986 at $14 a share. It now trades at more than double that.

But like so many other Silicon Valley programmers, Mr. Eich seems to dream mostly of running his own company someday. He figures he needs a nest egg of $5 million or $6 million to take that gamble, and he says he does not have that much set aside yet.

At Netscape, programmers at Mr. Eich's level bring in salaries in the $100,000 range, so his entrepreneurial hopes depend heavily on Netscape's success and its stock price.

"At Silicon Graphics and now at Netscape, I contributed, and I was part of the story," Mr. Eich said. "But if I started my own company, it would be my story."

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Herald Tribune

WORLD ROUNDUP

England Shares Cash

RUGBY UNION England's administrators have agreed to share their TV revenue with other members of the Five Nations international competition, according to details of a recent accord released Monday.

The Five Nations Committee said that 90 percent of broadcast revenue would be split equally between the countries. The Welsh, Irish and Scottish delegations had threatened to expel England if it refused to share equally its revenue from a deal with BSkyB, Rupert Murdoch's British-based satellite TV company.

Half of the rest is to go into a prize fund that could be worth £1 million ($1.56 million) to the Five Nations champion.

The new broadcasting agreement also includes France, which has previously negotiated its own TV deals. *(Reuters)*

AFP

Laurent Jalabert celebrating a stage victory that gave him first place overall in the Vuelta.

Jalabert Takes Yellow

CYCLING Laurent Jalabert took a big step toward a second-consecutive Tour of Spain victory Monday by winning the third stage and claiming the leader's yellow jersey.

Jalabert gained more than seven minutes over three-time winner Tony Rominger, as his ONCE team led a group of 30 riders that broke away from the pack early in the windy 184 kilometer (114 mile) stage across the Castilian plains from Cuenca to Albacete. *(Reuters)*

Leeds Fires Wilkinson

SOCCER Leeds United dismissed its manager, Howard Wilkinson, on Monday, two days after it lost, 4-0, at home to Manchester United. Wilkinson took over in 1988 when Leeds was in the second division. The club was promoted in 1990 and won the Premier league in 1992.

• Sean Flynn scored in the 85th minute Monday night to give promoted Derby County a 2-1 victory at Blackburn Rovers, which now lies at the bottom of the English Premier League. *(Reuters)*

One Day of Triumph For Two Champions

Thanos Kheala/The Associated Press

Pete Sampras and Steffi Graf, both defending champions, celebrating their victories in the U.S. Open finals.

Sampras Gives Birthday Gift to His Late Coach

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pete Sampras was on a last-ditch mission Sunday night at the U.S. Open, where time was running out on his final chance to seize a Grand Slam title in 1996 and keep alive a streak he began in 1993.

Since then, a year hadn't passed without Sampras collecting a slam crown, or two, and all that prevented him from repeating as the Open's champion Sunday was Michael Chang, the undersized warrior with the oversized mettle.

But a lot had changed since 1993, including Sampras's tunnel-visioned approach to life and tennis, which was forever altered by the 16-month struggle of his beloved coach, Tim Gullikson, with brain cancer. Gullikson died in May.

Losing his coach made Sampras's life more complicated, and sadder, but it also made it simpler: it showed Sampras in an awful way just how much he hates to lose. On Sunday night he translated that hard-learned lesson to his performance on the Stadium Court.

The second-seeded Chang, who could have snatched away Sampras's No. 1 ranking along with this Open title, was no match for the defending champion in their rain-delayed finale. Sampras returned so well and controlled the backcourt with such aplomb that he needed just 13 aces to claim his fourth career Open title 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

With this title, Sampras joined John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors as the only men to battle their way to four Open championships in the open era. It also gave Sampras his eighth career slam singles crown, the most of any active player and just four short of the record of 12 held by Roy Emerson of Australia.

This was also the first Grand Slam where Sampras was able to survive two or more five-setters and still maintain enough strength to claim the title: the four other times he put in excessive overtime in slams, he failed to win a title.

Sampras said he couldn't bear not to win this Grand Slam as a posthumous birthday gift for his former coach, who would have been 45 Sunday.

Just as in eight of his last nine meetings with Chang, Sampras pummeled his compatriot into submission, this time in straight sets where the only real touch-and-go moment came as Chang tried to convert a set point to prevent the third set from going to a tiebreaker.

Sampras refused to let him have it, and in the ensuing tiebreaker, Chang never got close. Two incredible snubs of two incredible forehand returns from Chang gave Sampras a 5-2 lead, and he finished matters on his second match point when Chang's forehand return blooped out of bounds.

Seles on Graf: 'Steffi Clearly Is Number One'

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf was warming up on Stadium Court, a few hours before she was to play in the 1996 U.S. Open women's singles final, when she first felt her stomach flutter, her shoulders tense, and her heart beat a little faster.

Graf doesn't get nervous like that very often because she doesn't have to. But Graf considers Monica Seles to be her greatest professional challenge, one she rose to with a rainstorm looming and her heart pounding.

Graf's 7-5, 6-4 victory on Sunday gave her a 21st Grand Slam title — three shy of Margaret Smith Court's singles record — and her second straight victory over Seles, whom she beat in the Open last year.

For myriad reasons, starting with the stabbing that kept Seles away from tennis for 2½ years, those two meetings have been the only ones between Seles and Graf in four years.

"This is very necessary for the game and very necessary for us," said Graf, who did not drop a set on her way to a fifth Open title. "I think whenever we play, we seem to really play the best."

Storm clouds were edging closer and closer as Graf walked out to serve the final game, and inside the stadium the air seemed to swell with the promise of rain. Graf paid no attention. She noticed it had grown darker — how could she not, with the ball growing more and more difficult to see? — and she felt the wind, but she didn't worry about finishing her work before the rain fell.

Graf's first serve was a 98 miles per hour (157 kilometers per hour) blast, her 10th ace. Seles hit deep on the next two points, then lined up to return with triple match point looming.

Seles saved the first match point with a forehand down the line that forced a Graf error. On the next point, Graf came to the net for a forehand volley that nicked the net cord, but was a clear winner from the moment it left her racket. A few minutes later, the rain poured down on Stadium Court and Graf stood there, apparently oblivious to the weather and amazed, once again, by her own ability to triumph when it mattered most.

"It is, to me, still a big question how I am able to play that well when I need to," Graf said. "I wish I would know because I felt so nervous before the match. I felt like I had an upset stomach — I was really nervous."

The nervousness had little to do with the injury problems that have hampered Graf these past few years, or the anguish she feels over her father, Peter Graf, who is on trial in Germany on charges of tax evasion. It had to do with Seles. If there is anyone in the world who can make Graf doubt her dominance of women's tennis, it is Seles, who was winning Grand Slam after Grand Slam before she was stabbed on a tennis court in Hamburg in 1993.

"She just played, I think, on every level a little bit better today than I did," Seles said. "Steffi clearly is number one. Wow, you can see that."

The Hollow Thrill of Victory in Shattered Sarajevo

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — Aljo Hadic turned his head towards Trebevic mountain when he heard the first sharp retort of the starter pistol that sent a half dozen international athletes racing down the spanking new red track in Sarajevo's Kosovo stadium.

It was a reaction he would repeat throughout the afternoon, despite his best efforts to keep focused on the brightly clad track and field stars in front of him, all of whom were competing in Sarajevo's first international sporting event following four years of war.

"There," he said, pointing to a dip in the ridge line, obscured by gray clouds. "I lay there for 40 minutes until I was carried off. I knew my leg was gone. I was conscious for the whole time. The sound of the pistol makes me look."

On the track below, world class athletes such as Olympic high-jump champion Charles Austin staged a spirited performance for about 50,000 fans in Sarajevo's newly refurbished stadium. But the euphoria that greeted the opening of the event soon dissipated under overcast skies as about half the onlookers, many rubbing their hands to ward off an unseasonable chill, filed away before the event was over.

Eighty athletes from more than 30 countries, including nine Olympic champions and four world-record holders, took part in the meet that was designed to usher this city back into the world sporting community.

The international athletic federation recruited athletes from its Grand Prix Finals in Milan on Saturday to come to Sarajevo. But many said they were informed too late and others, including world and Olympic 200- and 400-meter champion Michael Johnson, said they were worried about security.

While the event drew a capacity crowd to the stadium, the scars of war, emotional and physical, often mocked the best efforts of the organizers. "Yes, its nice," said 17-year-old Emka Bulutovic, wearing an Islamic head scarf. "But I always seek out crowds, crowds of any kind. My mother was killed in front of our home last year by a sniper. I do not like to be alone."

Austin won with a less-than-spectacular jump. Lyudmila Engquist of Sweden, the Olympic champion, took the 100-meter hurdles. Engquist said she had to fight back tears driving in from the airport, past the rows of bombed-out houses, apartment blocks with plastic sheeting over the windows and jagged holes in the walls of many buildings.

WHEN THE huge television screen showed the face of the High Representative Carl Bildt, the international community's highest official in Bosnia, seated with other dignitaries, there was a chorus of boos and catcalls.

Despite the heartfelt performances and free tickets, some said they had grown tired of vows of solidarity from humanitarian and international groups. "This is artificial," said Midhad Kurtovic, a 24-year-old demobilized sol dier. "It is a humanitarian act, an effort to make amends for the war. It is not just a sporting event, like we used to have, but a sporting event meant to send us and the outside world a message. Sarajevo is used to stage commercials by these international humanitarian groups. That doesn't mean we don't appreciate what is going on today, but we know the game."

Hadic, a 32-year-old father of two, struggled through the crowd with the help of a metal cane.

"Those who survived this war intact, who did not lose family members, want to forget all that happened," he said. "And this sporting event is one more step in that direction. But for many of us the forgetting is the worst part. When I enter a tram no one gives me a seat anymore. People have grown tired of having to look at the maimed, at invalids. This stadium will one day be filled each week with spectators and athletes and, when that happens, there will be many who will wish for the war wounded to disappear."

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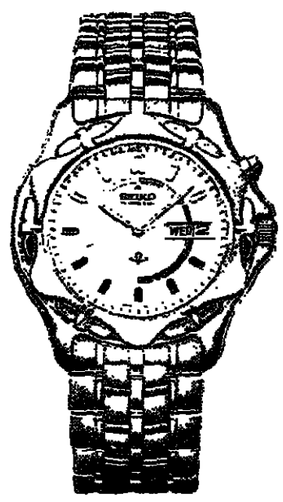

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Coach Tries to Spark Rams but Gets Burned by the 49ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — The only explanation is that the St. Louis Rams' Rich Brooks cut class while enrolled in Coaching 101.

How else to explain why Brooks put a rookie quarterback into the game for his first snap in the NFL with the ball nudged against his own goal line? No one does that. Especially not when you have

NFL ROUNDUP

paid $1 million a year to hire veteran quarterback Steve Walsh and his winning record and penchant for not making mistakes and it's the second quarter of the second game of the season and your team is 1-0 and the score of the game against the team you have to beat to win your division title is 0-0.

Brooks said he thought the Rams needed a spark. Instead, he ignited a San Francisco 49er onslaught that started when the Rams' rookie quarterback, Tony Banks, was caught for a safety on his second play in the NFL, and ended with a score of 34-0.

Prompted by Brooks' decision-making, the visiting Rams fell victim to the 49ers for the 12th consecutive time.

The Rams, who have lost their last three games against the 49ers by a cumulative score of 119-23, got 105 yards in total offense and came no closer to the 49ers' goal line than the San Francisco 21-yard line. As for Banks, he fumbled three times, completed 6 of 17 passes for 69 yards and was sacked four times.

"The good news was he didn't throw any interceptions," said Brooks.

Last week, the Rams cut their deep snapper, Paschall Davis, to sign another hiking specialist, Joe Valerio. Valerio snapped the ball over the head of punter Sean Landeta, who then ran back and kicked the ball out of the end zone for another second-quarter safety.

The 49ers, meanwhile, lost quarterback Steve Young because of a groin strain, had no running game worth a playoff berth and could have been had — if the Rams had it in them.

"How about that Rams 'O,'" said Young. "They went with the philosophy of baptism under fire and just give it a whirl. It's a tough spot for a rookie, especially the way our defense was playing. It was like our guys were playing downhill, and they were going uphill."

Walsh, 20-16 as a starting quarterback, was booed by St. Louis fans in last week's 26-16 victory over Cincinnati, and Brooks decided that if Walsh struggled against the 49ers, he would go to Banks.

"The reason I was brought in here was because I was a winner and could win games like this," said Walsh, who completed two-of-six passes for 13 yards and was intercepted once when his receiver fell down. " It's a little bit frustrating."

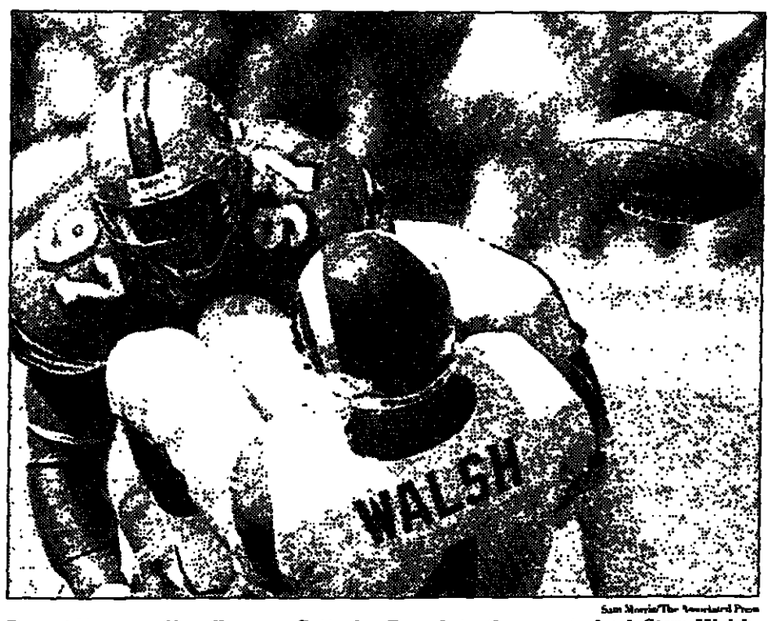
Cowboys 27, Giants 0 Troy Aikman threw three touchdown passes in the first half as defending Super Bowl champion Dallas shut out the New York Giants.

The Cowboys, who lost their opener to Chicago, 22-6, finally got their much-criticized offense going at Texas Stadium. Aikman threw scoring passes of nine yards to Deion Sanders, 19 yards to Kevin Williams and five yards to Emmitt Smith as the Cowboys built a 21-0 halftime lead.

"So much for the demise of Dallas," said Cowboys coach Barry Switzer. "This was a big confidence game. The defense was dominant and Troy was throwing rockets. We played very well."

Smith rushed for 94 yards on 25 carries and showed no signs of a neck injury that forced him out of the game against the Bears.

"I'm still a little sore, but everything went O.K.," Smith said. "It was good to get that Chicago game off our backs."



Sam Mircle/The Associated Press

Bryant Young, a 49ers lineman, flattening Rams' starting quarterback Steve Walsh.

Panthers 22, Saints 20 At New Orleans, John Kasay kicked five field goals for the second straight week, including the winning 23-yarder with 2:09 left. Carolina trailed four times and gained only 54 yards in the first half, but got strong play from its defense and special teams to overcome the Saints.

Colts 21, Jets 7 Ken Dilger had 156 receiving yards — the most ever by a Colts tight end — as visiting Indianapolis continued its mastery of the Jets. The Colts have won 15 of their last 19 games against the Jets, including seven of eight at Giants Stadium.

Broncos 30, Seahawks 20 John Elway threw two TD passes, scoring a third on a quarterback sneak, and Bill Romanowski sparked Denver's defense with three takeaways. The host Seahawks switched quarterbacks in the second half, benching Rick Mirer and going with backup John Friesz.

Chargers 27, Bengals 14 At San Diego, the Chargers allowed the Bengals to cross midfield only four times, and Leonard Russell had a pair of 1-yard TD runs. San Diego is off to only its second 2-0 start since 1981. The other time was 1994, when the Chargers reached the Super Bowl.

Dolphins 38, Cardinals 10 Rookie Karim Abdul-Jabbar scored the first two Miami touchdowns on three-yard runs and Dan Marino threw two TD passes as the visiting Dolphins improved to 2-0 under Jimmy Johnson.

In games reported in some editions Monday:

Steelers 31, Ravens 17 Mike Tomczak, promoted to starting quarterback after Jim Miller struggled in the Steelers' 24-9 loss to the Jaguars, completed 18 of 25 passes for 198 yards and two TDs against the visiting Ravens.

Redskins 10, Bears 3 The host Redskins held an opponent without a touchdown for the first time since 1993. Terry Allen scored the only touchdown on a 28-yard run.

Oilers 34, Jaguars 27 At Jacksonville, 1995 Heisman Trophy winner Eddie George rushed for 143 yards, including a 76-yard run that set up Chris Chandler's third touchdown pass for Houston. The Oilers' defense forced two turnovers in the final three minutes to preserve the victory.

Vikings 23, Falcons 17 Quarterback Brad Johnson threw for 275 yards and two touchdowns for visiting Minnesota in his first NFL start, and David Frisch scored the first TD of his pro career.

Chiefs 19, Raiders 3 James Hasty burned the visiting Raiders with a defensive touchdown for the second year in a row, helping the Chiefs hand Oakland its eighth straight loss dating back to last season.

Bills 17, Patriots 10 Jim Kelly threw a tiebreaking, 63-yard touchdown pass to Quinn Early with 5:21 left in the game as the visiting Patriots dropped to 0-2.

Lions 21, Buccaneers 6 At Pontiac, Michigan, Barry Sanders scored on a spectacular 54-yard run, and Tampa Bay failed to score a touchdown for the second straight week. Sanders finished with 125 yards on 20 carries.

(LAT, AP)

هكذا من الأصل

Sheffield's 41st Homer Gives Marlins an Edge

Mets' Hundley Ties Campanella

The Associated Press

Gary Sheffield hit his 41st home run, tying him with Colorado's Andres Galarraga for the league lead, as the Florida Marlins edged the Montreal Expos in Miami, 2-1.

Sheffield's two-run shot on Sunday was also the 4,459th home run of the major league season, breaking the record set in 1987. Rick Helling, who spent most of this season at Triple-A Oklahoma City, pitched seven strong innings for the Marlins.

"When we face tough pitchers, we seem to play much better," said Montreal's Henry Rodriguez. "We're more aggressive and we seem to be more intense. We've had success against guys like Tom Glavine and Greg Maddux this year. I think sometimes against other pitchers we lighten up."

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1 At Los Angeles, Mike Piazza's 33d homer was all the offense the Dodgers could muster as they dropped into a virtual tie with the Padres for the NL West lead.

Rockies 5, Astros 2 The Rockies won for the fourth time in their last 17 road games, keeping the host Astros 1½ games behind St. Louis in the NL Central.

Padres 5, Cardinals 4 Fernando Valenzuela (13-7) won his eighth straight decision and Wally Joyner hit a three-run homer as the visiting Padres stopped St. Louis's eight-game winning string — its longest since 1987.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 2 Ed Sprague homered twice and drove in four runs against Andy Pettitte, and the visiting Toronto downed the AL's only 20-game winner. It was the 11th loss in 18 games for New York and allowed Baltimore, who beat Detroit, to close to within three games.

Pettitte (20-8) began the afternoon with an 11-0 record in day starts, and was 13-2 following a Yankees loss.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1 Juan Gonzalez hit his 44th home run and Darryl Hamilton and Mickey Tettleton also connected as AL West-leading Texas won at Milwaukee.

Athletics 8, Royals 7 Tony Batista hit a solo home run in the bottom of the 10th inning, giving Oakland a three-game sweep of visiting Kansas City. Jim Corsi (6-0) got the victory despite walking three batters in a scoreless 10th inning.

Indians 2, Mariners 1; Mariners 6, Indians 5 Joey Cora scored on Jim Thome's bases-loaded error in the ninth as Seattle beat Cleveland in the second game of a doubleheader at Jacobs Field. With the bases loaded and two outs, Edgar Martinez hit a hard grounder to third that Thome bobbled and threw late to first.

In the first game, Thome got his 100th RBI on a go-ahead double in the eighth.

In games reported in late editions Monday:

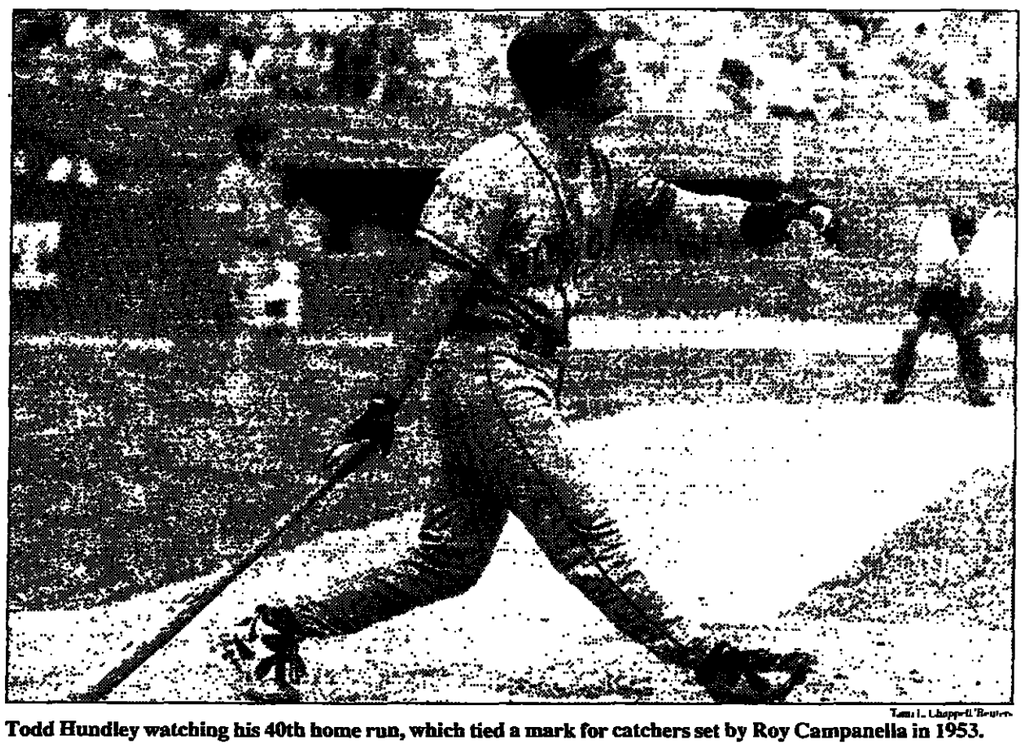
Cubs 5, Phillies 3 At Philadelphia, Jaime Navarro (15-9) won his eighth straight decision and Scott Servais drove in three runs.

Mets 6, Braves 2 Todd Hundley's 40th homer broke the Mets' team record of 39 homers set by Darryl Strawberry in 1987 and 1988, and tied the major-league record for home runs by a catcher set by Roy Campanella of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1953.

Reds 8, Giants 3 The Reds batted around in the bottom of the eighth after blowing a 3-1 lead.

Orioles 6, Tigers 2 Rafael Palmeiro, Bobby Bonilla and Chris Hoiles each homered during a five-run rally in the eighth inning for Baltimore at Camden Yards. The Orioles lead the major leagues with 231 home runs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Tami L. Chappell/Reuters

Todd Hundley watching his 40th home run, which tied a mark for catchers set by Roy Campanella in 1953.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 4 Robin Ventura hit his 32d home run, setting a team record for a lefty, as host Chicago held its one-game lead in the AL wild-card race. The White Sox have won eight of 10. They begin a three-game series Tuesday night in Baltimore.

Angels 4, Twins 2 Jim Abbott took advantage of California's first triple play in 19 years to stop his 11-game losing streak. Abbott (2-15) made his first start since being called up from a stint in the minors. He had not won in the majors since May 2.

Host Minnesota scored twice in the sixth inning against Abbott to tie it at 2, and had runners on first and second with no outs. But third baseman Jack Howell fielded Ron Coomer's hard grounder and started an around-the-horn triple play. It was the Angels' first triple play since July 23, 1977 — also against the Twins.

A Record for New Records?

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

A home run by Gary Sheffield of the Marlins against Montreal in the fifth inning of their game in Florida provided the record-breaking 4,459th home run hit this season.

About 20 minutes earlier in Los Angeles, Mike Piazza of the Dodgers slugged the record-tying shot against Esteban Loaiza of Pittsburgh.

The previous record of 4,458 was established in 1987, when the major leagues had 26 teams. There are 28 now, but it took them 1,999 games to break the record compared with the 2,105 it took to set it. In 1987, teams hit an average of 2.12 home runs a game; this season they have averaged 2.23.

Todd Hundley's 40th home run for the Mets not only tied the record for home runs by a catcher, but it also broke the record for most players with 40 or more home runs, which eight players had set in 1961, when Roger Maris broke Babe Ruth's seasonal record.

Sheffield and Hundley joined Mark McGwire, Albert Belle, Brady Anderson, Ken Griffey Jr., Juan Gonzalez, Andres Galarraga and Sammy Sosa.

'Traitor' Scores To Put U.S in Hockey Final

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

KANATA, Ontario — When Brett Hull's face appeared on the scoreboard at the Corel Center, Canadian fans chanted: "Traitor! Traitor!"

Even when Hull scored two goals — one on a power play, the other while the United States was shorthanded — the fans booed him and chanted rude things. They cheered when Russian players knocked him down.

Hull's goals helped the United States to a 5-2 victory over Russia Sunday night and a berth in the final round of the World Cup of Hockey tournament. The opponent in the two-of-three-game championship round is Canada, which might mean something to Hull: He is the son of the Canadian hockey legend, Bobby Hull.

A U.S. citizen, Brett Hull says he was snubbed by Canadian hockey powers 10 years ago. He says he gladly would have played in international tournaments for the nation of his birth while he was in college.

"After Team USA gave me the opportunity when I was young, I pledged to them," Hull said. The Canadian coach, Hull recalled, "obviously said I was no good."

Sunday night's victory was the second over Russia in less than a week for the Americans. Pat LaFontaine, Tony Amonte and Mathieu Schneider also scored for the United States, which got a 23-save performance from goalie Mike Richter of the New York Rangers. The U.S. defense is the deepest and most talented among the eight teams that began this tournament. Its forwards provide a balanced blend of experience and youth, skill and brawn.

The final begins Tuesday in Philadelphia. Game 2 is on Thursday in Montreal. Game 3, if necessary, is in Montreal on Saturday.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	79	63	.556	—
Baltimore	76	66	.535	3
Boston	73	70	.510	6½
Toronto	66	77	.462	13½
Detroit	51	92	.357	28½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	83	58	.589	—
Chicago	78	66	.542	6½
Minnesota	72	71	.503	12
Milwaukee	68	76	.472	16½
Kansas City	65	79	.451	19½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	81	61	.570	—
Seattle	73	68	.518	7½
Oakland	70	75	.483	12½
California	65	78	.455	16½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	84	56	.600	—
Montreal	78	64	.549	8
Florida	70	74	.486	17
New York	63	80	.441	23½
Philadelphia	58	86	.403	29

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	77	66	.538	—
Houston	76	68	.528	1½
Cincinnati	73	70	.510	4
Chicago	71	71	.500	5½
Pittsburgh	59	82	.418	17

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	78	64	.549	—
San Diego	79	65	.549	—
Colorado	72	71	.503	6½
San Francisco	59	82	.418	18½

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 100 000 600—7 6 0
Cleveland 010 000 01x—2 8 0
Mutholland, M. Jackson (8) and D. Wilson; Nagy and S. Alomar. W—Nagy, 15-4. L—Mutholland, 3-2.

Seattle 020 001 021—6 10 0
Cleveland 001 011 200—5 8 1
Hitchcock, M. Jackson (6), Charlton (7) and Marzano. D. Wilson (9); Bn.Anderson, Plunk (6), Assenmacher (8), Shuey (8), Mesa (9) and Peng. S. Alomar (8). W—Charlton, 4-6. L—Mesa, 2-6. HR— Seattle, E.Martinez (24). Cleve., M. Ramirez (27), N. Wilson (1).

Detroit 000 010 100—2 4 0
Baltimore 100 000 05x—6 12 0
Miller, Lewis (7), Elschen (7), Lima (8) and Casanova; Coppinger, Mills (8) and Parent, Hollas (8). W—Mills, 2-1. L—Elschen, 1-1. HRs—Detroit, Higginson (22). Baltimore, Palmeiro (34), Bonilla (26), Hoiles (25).

California 001 100 101—4 8 0
Minnesota 000 101 000—2 10 2
J.Abbott, Eichhorn (7), Holtz (7), James (7), Percival (8) and Fabregas; F.Rodriguez, Parra (9), Guardado (9) and Wolbeck. W—J. Abbott, 2-15. L— F. Rodriguez, 13-12. Sv— Percival (34). HR—California, Howell (8).

Boston 002 000 020—4 10 1
Chicago 002 111 02x—7 10 0
Sele, Mahomes (6), Eshelman (7), Brandenburg (8), Haseloan; Baldwin, Castillo (8), Hernandez (9), Bordick, Karkovice (9). W— Baldwin, 11-4. L— Sele, 6-10. Sv— Hernandez (37). HR— Chi., Ventura (32).

Toronto 010 300 000—4 6 0
New York 000 021 000—3 11 0
Hanson, Spoljaric (7), Crabtree (7), Timlin (9), O'Brien; Pettitte, Nelson (8) and Leyritz. W— Hanson, 12-16. L— Pettitte, 20-8. Sv— Timlin (25). HRs— Toronto, Sprague 2 (33).

Texas 004 027 000—7 11 0
Milwaukee 001 000 000—1 5 0
Witt and Rodriguez; DAmico, Florie (3), Reyes (6), D. Jones (7), Villone (9) and Matheny. W—Witt, 15-9. L—Florie, 0-1. HRs—Texas, Hamilton (5), Gonzalez (44), Tettleton (20).

Kansas City 000 232 000 0—7 13 0
Oakland 000 031 300 1—8 13 1
(10 innings)
Appier, Jacome (6), Scanlan (6), Magnante (7), Pichardo (7) and Macfarlane; Wengert, Johns (5), Groom (7), Mohler (9), Corsi (10) and Molina, Steinbach (7). W— Corsi, 6-0. L— Pichardo, 3-5. HRs— Kansas City, Nunnally (5), Macfarlane (16). Oakland, Batista (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 002 120 100—6 10 1
Atlanta 000 002 000—2 5 2
M.Clark, Franco (9) and Hundley; G.Maddux, Borowski (6), Bielecki (8), Wade (9) and J. Lopez. W— M.Clark, 13-11. L—G. Maddux 13-11. HRs—New York, Hundley (40). Atlanta, Cp.Jones (30).

Chicago 010 120 010—5 8 1
Philadelphia 000 002 100—3 11 0
Navarro, Patterson (7), Adams (7), Wendell (9) and Servais; Mimbs, Spoiarer (5), Madura (6), Ryan (7), R. Jordan (9) and Bennett; Santiago (9). W— Navarro, 15-9. L— Mimbs, 2-8. Sv— Wendell (17).

San Francisco 000 001 020—3 4 0
Cincinnati 001 002 05x—8 12 0
VanLandingham, Poole (7), Boutista (8), Creek (8), Dewey (8) and R.Wilkins; Burba, L. Smith (8), Shaw (8), Brantley (9) and Taubensee. W— Shaw, 7-5. L— Boutista, 3-4. HRs—San Francisco, Bonds (37). Cincinnati, Larkin (27), Taubensee (12).

San Diego 000 004 001—5 9 0
St. Louis 000 200 002—4 7 2
Valenzuela, Bochtler (8), Hoffman (9) and Flaherty; Stottlemyre, Bailey (8), Jackson (8) and Pagnozzi. W— Valenzuela, 13-7. L— Stottlemyre, 12-11. Sv— Hoffman (35). HRs— San Diego, Joyner (8). St. Louis, Gaetti (20).

Colorado 000 000 203—5 7 0
Houston 101 000 000—2 6 1
Reker, Leskanic (8), M. Munoz (8), S. Reed (8), B. Ruffin (9) and J.Reed; Reynolds, Hernandez (9) and Manwaring. W—S. Reed, 4-3. L—Reynolds, 16-9. Sv—B. Ruffin (19). HR—Houston, Reynolds (2).

Pittsburgh 000 001 003—4 7 0
Los Angeles 000 000 100—1 8 1
Loaiza, Plesac (8), Ericks (9) and Kendall; Astacio, Guthrie (8), Dreifort (9), Radinsky (9) and Piazza. W—Plesac, 4-5. L—Dreifort, 1-3. Sv—Ericks (5). HR—Los Angeles, Piazza (33).

Montreal 010 000 000—1 4 0
Florida 000 020 00x—2 6 0
P.Martinez, D. Veres (8) and Fletcher; Helling, Powell (8), Nen (9) and Zaun. W—Helling, 1-0. L—P. Martinez, 12-10. Sv—Nen (31). HR—Florida, Sheffield (41).

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	2	0	0	1.000	40	30
Indianapolis	2	0	0	1.000	41	20
Miami	2	0	0	1.000	62	20
New England	0	2	0	.000	20	41
N.Y. Jets	0	2	0	.000	13	52

CENTRAL

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	1	1	0	.500	36	45
Houston	1	1	0	.500	53	47
Jacksonville	1	1	0	.500	51	43
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	.500	40	41
Cincinnati	0	2	0	.000	30	53

WEST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	2	0	0	1.000	61	26
Kansas City	2	0	0	1.000	39	22
San Diego	2	0	0	1.000	56	21
Oakland	0	2	0	.000	17	38
Seattle	0	2	0	.000	27	59

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1.000	17	14
Dallas	1	1	0	.500	33	22
Washington	1	1	0	.500	24	20
Arizona	0	2	0	.000	23	58
N.Y. Giants	0	2	0	.000	20	50

CENTRAL

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000	40	30
Green Bay	1	0	0	1.000	34	3
Chicago	1	1	0	.500	25	16
Detroit	1	1	0	.500	34	23
Tampa Bay	0	2	0	.000	9	55

WEST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Carolina	2	0	0	1.000	51	26
San Francisco	2	0	0	1.000	61	11
St. Louis	1	1	0	.000	26	50
Atlanta	0	2	0	.000	23	52
New Orleans	0	2	0	.000	31	49

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 31, Baltimore 17
Carolina 22, New Orleans 20
Washington 10, Chicago 3
Houston 34, Jacksonville 27
Indianapolis 21, New York Jets 7
Minnesota 23, Atlanta 17
Buffalo 17, New England 10
Kansas City 19, Oakland 3
Detroit 21, Tampa Bay 6
Dallas 27, New York Giants 0
San Diego 27, Cincinnati 14
Denver 38, Seattle 26
San Francisco 34, St. Louis 0
Miami 38, Arizona 10

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	10	1	0	375	208	20
Montreal	6	5	0	288	281	12
Hamilton	4	7	0	237	359	8
Ottawa	2	8	0	177	300	4

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Calgary	9	2	0	400	189	18
Edmonton	7	4	0	262	191	14
Winnipeg	6	5	0	271	302	12
Saskatchewan	3	8	0	218	310	6
British Columbia	2	9	0	235	323	4

COLORADO

STANDINGS: Paris SG 14 points; Lens 13; Bordeaux 12; Monaco 11, Auxerre 11, Bastia 11, Metz 11, Lille 11, Cannes 11; Lyon 9; Marseille 8, Le Havre 8, Guingamp 8; Rennes 7; Strasbourg 6; Montpellier 3, Caen 3; Nantes 2; Nice 1, Nancy 1.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 3, Hercules 0
Athletic Bilbao 3, Rayo Vallecano 2
Sporting Gijon 0, Racing Santander 1
Sevilla 1, Real Zaragoza 2
Celta Vigo 1, Deportivo Coruna 1
Valladolid 0, Real Oviedo 1

STANDINGS: Tenerife 6, Barcelona 6, Racing Santander 6, Real Sociedad 6; Real Madrid 4, Real Zaragoza 4; Real Betis 3, Atletico Madrid 3, Sporting Gijon 3, Real Valladolid 3, Real Oviedo 3, Athletic Bilbao 3, Hercules 3, Compostela 3; Deportivo Coruna 2; Logrones 1, Celta Vigo 1; Espanyol 0, Rayo Vallecano 0, Extremadura 0, Valencia 0, Sevilla 0.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Stuttgart 4, Cologne 0

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 13; VfB Stuttgart 12, Borussia Dortmund 12; Bayer Leverkusen 9, Bochum 9, Cologne 9; Karlsruhe 7, Werder Bremen 7, Fortuna Duesseldorf 7; Hamburg 6, Schalke 6; Hansa Rostock 5, Borussia Moenchengladbach 5; 1860 Munich 4, St Pauli 4; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Freiburg 3; Dortmund 1.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

San Jose 3, Colorado 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

SEMIFINALS

Cuba 0, El Salvador 5

HOCKEY

WORLD CUP

SEMIFINAL

SUNDAY'S RESULT

	1	2	F
Russia	0	1	1—2
United States	2	2	1—5

First Period: 1, U.S.- LaFontaine (Otto, Desrosiers). 2, U.S.- Hull (Hatcher, Weight) (pp). Second Period: 3, Rus- Berezin (Yashin). 4, U.S.- Amonte (Smolinski). 5, U.S.- Hull (Weight, Chelios) (sh). Third Period: 6, Rus- Zubov (Larionov, Kovalev) (pp). 7, U.S.- Schneider (Young). Shots on goal: Rus- 8-8-9—25. U.S.- 12-15-6—33. Power-play Opportunities: Rus- 1 of 8; U.S.- 1 of 4. Goalies: Rus- Trefilov (33 shots, 28 saves); U.S.- Richter (25, 23).

STANDINGS: American Division— United States 6 points; Canada 4; Russia 2; Slovakia 0. European Division— Sweden 6; Finland 4; Germany 2; Czech Republic 0.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Nice 0, Bordeaux 1

STANDINGS: Paris SG 14 points; Lens 13; Bordeaux 12; Monaco 11, Auxerre 11, Bastia 11, Metz 11, Lille 11, Cannes 11; Lyon 9; Marseille 8, Le Havre 8, Guingamp 8; Rennes 7; Strasbourg 6; Montpellier 3, Caen 3; Nantes 2; Nice 1, Nancy 1.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 3, Hercules 0
Athletic Bilbao 3, Rayo Vallecano 2
Sporting Gijon 0, Racing Santander 1
Sevilla 1, Real Zaragoza 2
Celta Vigo 1, Deportivo Coruna 1
Valladolid 0, Real Oviedo 1

STANDINGS: Tenerife 6, Barcelona 6, Racing Santander 6, Real Sociedad 6; Real Madrid 4, Real Zaragoza 4; Real Betis 3, Atletico Madrid 3, Sporting Gijon 3, Real Valladolid 3, Real Oviedo 3, Athletic Bilbao 3, Hercules 3, Compostela 3; Deportivo Coruna 2; Logrones 1, Celta Vigo 1; Espanyol 0, Rayo Vallecano 0, Extremadura 0, Valencia 0, Sevilla 0.

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Stuttgart 4, Cologne 0

STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 13; VfB Stuttgart 12, Borussia Dortmund 12; Bayer Leverkusen 9, Bochum 9, Cologne 9; Karlsruhe 7, Werder Bremen 7, Fortuna Duesseldorf 7; Hamburg 6, Schalke 6; Hansa Rostock 5, Borussia Moenchengladbach 5; 1860 Munich 4, St Pauli 4; Arminia Bielefeld 3, Freiburg 3; Dortmund 1.

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

San Jose 3, Colorado 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

SEMIFINALS

Cuba 0, El Salvador 5

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN

Leading results of the third stage of the Tour of Spain over 184 kms between Cuenca and Albacete on Monday: 1, Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, 3 hours, 23 minutes, 40 secs; 2, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, Polti, same times; 3, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG, s.t.; 4, Steffen Wesemann, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 5, Dmitry Konyshev, Russia, AKI, s.t.; 6, Massimo Apollonio, Italy, Scrigno, s.t.; 7, Serguei Smesnine, Russia, Santa Clara, s.t.; 8, Bert Dietz, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 9, Jurgen Werner, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 10, Davide Rebellin, Italy, Polti, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, Laurent Jalabert, 12 hours, 11 mins, 20 secs; 2, Fabio Baldato, 5 seconds behind; 3, Giovanni Lombardi 10; 4, Jurgen Werner 17; 5, Steffen Wesemann 22; 6, Dmitry Konyshev, same time; 7, Bobby Julich, U.S., Makro, s.t.; 8, Laurent Dufaux, Switzerland, Lotus, s.t.; 9, Angelo Canzonieri, Italy, Saeco, s.t.; 10, Juan Arenos, Spain, Lotus, s.t. Others: 16, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 27.

GOLF

CANADIAN OPEN

Leading final scores and earnings Sunday of the $1.5 million Bell Canadian Open played on the 7,112-yard, par-72 Glenn Abbey Golf Club course in Oakville, Ontario:

Dudley Hart, $270,000	68-64-70—202
David Duval, $162,000	69-65-69—203
Tom Byrum, $78,000	70-66-69—205
Taylor Smith, $78,000	68-66-71—205
Scott Dunlap, $78,000	64-65-76—205
M. Bradley, $54,000	70-64-72—206
Tom Lehman, $45,188	69-70-68—207
M.Calcavecchia, $45,188	71-68-68—207
Joey Sindelar, $45,188	70-68-69—207
J. Parnevik, $45,188	66-71-70—207
Tiger Woods, $37,500	70-70-68—208

TENNIS

U.S. OPEN

SUNDAY'S LATE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Michael Chang (2), U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Monica Seles (2), U.S., 7-5, 6-4.

RUGBY LEAGUE

ENGLISH PREMIERSHIP FINAL

IN MANCHESTER

Wigan 44, St Helens 14

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

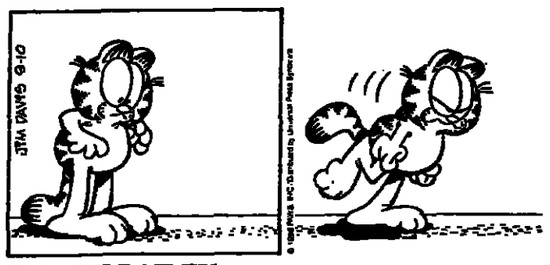
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD



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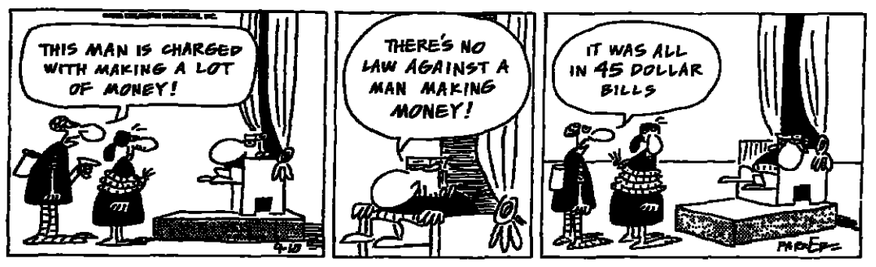


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

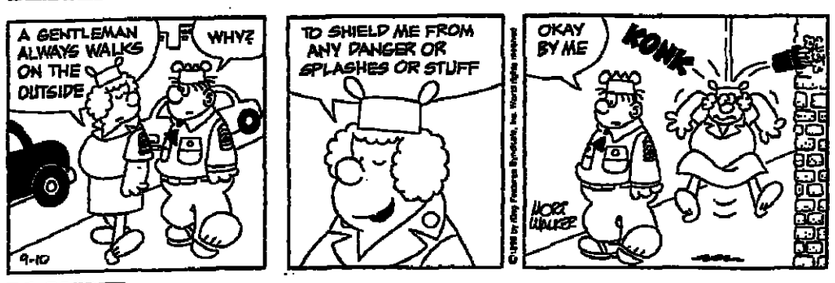
SKUDY
GLIVI
KORSEM
REMMEB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the puzzle's answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOVEL CLEFT BEWARE SUBTLY
Answer: He described his wife's new hairstyle as — SHEAR FOLLY

BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE

"What can you do for my neck?"

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

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ART BUCHWALD

Sealed With a Kiss

WASHINGTON — What surprised me the most about Dick Morris' alleged romance with a $200-dollar-an-hour "significant other" was the revelation that they had shared all the Democratic secrets. Apparently Sherry Rowlands was turned on by politics, and one can only speculate on their pillow talk at the Jefferson Hotel. Here's my guess:

Buchwald

Sherry: Oh, darling, come to bed and tell me what you brought as a gift for me.

Dick: The latest polls from California. We're climbing back up after the Republican convention.

Sherry: Oh, don't stop — don't stop.

Dick: Things are looking good in Florida and Texas, and the commercials are starting to pay off in Oklahoma.

Sherry: Hold me close, my darling, and tell me we're going to win in Kentucky.

Dick: Kentucky *and* Arkansas.

□

Sherry: Is it true what they say about Al Gore?

Dick: What do they say about Al Gore?

Sherry: I was watching Ted Koppel while I was waiting for you tonight.

Ted said Al Gore is stiffer than the Washington Monument, but the voters like stiffness. Jack Kemp is almost as stiff but in a supply-side-economics sort of way.

I want you desperately, Dick — but before we embrace I have to know more about Clinton's entitlement plan.

Dick: Move over, and I'll whisper in your ear. We are not going to touch Social Security or Medicaid.

Sherry: Oh, darling, never stop saying that to me.

Dick: I pushed the president to sign the welfare bill.

Sherry: Only you, Dick darling.

Dick: I get my kicks every time Clinton raises the minimum wage.

Sherry: When you say things like that, I just want to swoon.

□

Dick: Would you like to read the president's acceptance speech?

Sherry: I'm afraid I'll go crazy and scream if I do.

Dick: That's what I like about you. You're the only woman I know who goes ape reading a Clinton speech.

Sherry: Dick, I can't believe my eyes.

It says here that Clinton is going to balance the budget in seven years.

Dick: He wouldn't say it if it wasn't true.

Sherry: Oh, Dick, please seal that promise with a kiss.

Dick: I think I'm going to have to get back to the White House soon. How much more pillow talk would you like?

Sherry: I want you to stay here with me forever.

Dick: I'd love to, but I still have to worry about Pennsylvania.

Sherry: Dick, do I mean more to you than Michigan's electoral votes?

Dick: A lot more. Why do you think I keep coming back?

Sherry: Tell me if I mean more to you than New Jersey.

Dick: Sherry, I love you, and love means never having to say you're sorry, even if the tabloids find out we are messing around.

'Great Day in Harlem': A Still Comes to Life

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

DEAUVILLE, France — Ten A.M., a sunny spring day in 1958, 19 East 126th Street. "A Great Day in Harlem."

Esquire magazine had convoked 51 of the best and brightest jazz musicians in New York to have their picture taken. As they were standing around a stoop waiting for the shoot, one of them said: "I didn't know there *were* two 10 o'clocks in a day."

The photographer — Art Kane, a young jazz-loving ad agency art director who had never before published a photograph — was having trouble coping with the miracle he had wrought. Later he would go on to take the famous shot of Louis Armstrong in a rocking chair in the desert, and of Charlie Parker's saxophone case on his grave. But at the time, he was inexperienced and just plain overwhelmed.

"Hey!" he had said to Esquire's art director, Robert Benton (now a film director). "I've got a wild idea. Why don't we get all these jazz musicians together?" Office gofers made the calls, and, it was amazing, they all showed up. Kane realized too late that the hour was too early. Would he be up to directing all his sleepy, mercurial heroes?

Nancy Miller Elliott

Jean Bach's documentary explores the making of the famous 1958 photograph in Harlem.

A documentary film called "A Great Day in Harlem" about the taking of the photo was nominated for an Oscar this year. Like Art Kane, who had never before published a photo, the producer, Jean Bach, had never made a movie.

Last week, Bach screened what she calls "my child" at the American film festival in Deauville. Despite universally positive reviews, the best documentary Oscar nomination and a good run in a New York art house, she was nervous.

"If Bob were still around," she says, "he would have made a better movie." Her late husband, Bob Bach, an amateur trumpet player who worshipped Roy Eldridge, produced television programs like "What's My Line?" for a living. As a young woman, Jean supplied items to gossip columnists like Walter Winchell, wrote a society column and for 24 years produced the "Arlene Francis Program," a radio talk show in New York.

Both Bachs were fanatical jazz fans, with friends like Dizzy Gillespie and Ellington's trombonist Lawrence Brown. Their triplex apartment in Greenwich Village has long been a famous, hip and relaxed jazzistic salon. (She shot most of her interviews there.)

It all began when she discovered that the bassist Milt Hinton and his wife, Mona, had 8mm color home-movie footage of the Great Day. Kane's photo had become a sort of emblem of the golden age of jazz, and she felt that somebody should preserve its story. There did not seem to be any other candidates.

In the film, Bud Freeman, Elaine Lorillard, Art Farmer, Art Blakey, Nat Hentoff, Gillespie and many others recall the Great Day and how much being part of it meant to them. As we get to know the inner-directed, articulate, warm people who recall the occasion, the word that comes to mind is "family."

When the photo was shot in 1958, many of the people who gathered had not seen each other in years. They had never been together like this. Generationally, stylistically and racially integrated, the family includes Henry "Red" Allen, Gene Krupa, Coleman Hawkins, Charles Mingus, Pee Wee Russell, Lester Young, Marian McPartland, Gerry Mulligan and Thelonious Monk. They look cool, happy to be there. Dizzy is sticking his tongue out at the camera. Having tired of the long set-up, Count Basie is sitting on the curb, neighborhood children lined up next to him.

In 1995, Gordon Parks photographed 11 survivors from the original photo on the same Harlem stoop for Life magazine. It is a picture remarkable for its spaces.

Several of Bach's interviewees have died since the film was shot. (Art Kane committed suicide.)

Bach was helped by her friends Kathryn Altman (Robert's wife), the singer Bobby Short, her editor Susan Peehl and others. After six years producing the film, she says she feels "kind of pooped."

Seeking a name for the movie, Bach remembered a record by Duke Ellington's singer Ivy Anderson — Bach has a cat named Ivy — called "A Sad Day In Harlem." How about "A Glad Day?" At the last minute — letterheads were about to be printed — someone suggested "A Great Day," and she went with that.

The cost of producing the film is now around $500,000. She is nowhere near breaking even.

Jean Bach makes a virtue out of amateurism. She can seem vulnerable but there are a lot of guts and tenaciousness behind it. She is delightfully innocent, unashamed of her lack of experience. She is a tough and loving mother figure, at the end of the day perhaps the perfect person to make this family movie:

"Kathryn [Altman] was watching me in horror," Bach says. "She could see I was flying blind. She said, 'You could use some professional help.' I was sort of annoyed. I thought, 'Make your own movie. I'm making this one.'

"Kathryn was tactful about it, though. She introduced me to my co-producer Matthew Seig. He wrote me a darling letter; he said, 'If you have any questions you think are too dumb to ask Robert Altman, ask me.' He explained the facts of life. He said, 'You have to pay for music rights.' I hadn't thought of that. There are 23 songs on the soundtrack. The publisher wanted $100,000 for Lester Young playing 'Polka Dots And Moonbeams,' so we dropped that one.

"Even though I was very democratic — I paid everyone $100 — getting interviews could be difficult. These guys are hard to pin down sometimes. I finally got Dizzy at his dentist."

She was concerned that the French subtitles would have errors or be off the bottom of the screen: "Sometimes they get the wrong aspect ratio; people's heads and feet get cut off." She paused, laughed and exclaimed: "Hey! Did you hear that? 'Aspect ratio.' I sound just like a real filmmaker."

Sam Mircovich/Reuters

Oops! Dennis Franz, with his Emmy for lead actor in hand, regrets mispronouncing the name of his "NYPD Blue" co-star Jimmy Smits.

PEOPLE

THE fast-paced medical series "ER" won this year's Emmy for best drama series. And for the third year in a row, "Frasier," the "Cheers" spinoff about a class-conscious Seattle radio psychotherapist, won the Emmy as outstanding comedy series. Both are on NBC. **Dennis Franz** received the Emmy as outstanding lead actor in a drama series for his third season as a volatile but repressed New York police officer with a drinking problem on ABC's "NYPD Blue." **Kathy Baker**, honored as lead actress for her role as the town doctor and sheriff's wife on "Picket Fences," which will not return next season, was one of several repeat winners from 1995. **John Frankenheimer** received the Emmy for direction of a miniseries or special for the third consecutive year. This year he was honored for "Andersonville," the story of a war within the infamous Confederate prison camp, on TNT.

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A four-year-old French girl won the best actress award at the Venice Film Festival, while best actor went to **Liam Neeson**, star of "Michael Collins," which also won best picture. Festival-goers jeered the jury's choice of **Victoire Thivisol** as best actress for her role in "Ponette," a French film about a girl's obsession with her mother's death. But **Roman Polanski**, who presided the jury, said the selection was the panel's only unanimous one. "If you have better proposals, next time you can be on the jury," he said. The Irish director **Neil Jordan** accepted the Golden Lion award for "Michael Collins," which even before opening in Britain has stirred opposition for its depiction of the short, bloody life of an IRA activist. Neeson, who fell ill at the festival last week, is still being treated and could not attend the ceremony.

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Jeremy Irons has been involved in his second car crash in less than a week, this one a head-on collision that sent two people to the hospital. The actor, 46, suffered only minor injuries when his car collided with another vehicle northwest of London. Both occupants of the other car were injured. Last week, Irons and his family were towing a horse trailer that overturned on a highway in Wales. No one was seriously hurt.

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Tonya Harding's ex-husband has a new wife. **Jeff Gillooly**, who was convicted of conspiring in the attack on the Olympic figure skater **Nancy Kerrigan** and changed his name to **Stone** in prison, married **Nancy Nicole Sharkey**, whom he met in 1991 when she gave him a manicure. They already have a 6-month-old child. Romance blossomed in 1994, "after everything happened," the bride said, referring to the attack on Kerrigan, Harding's major rival.

□

To wild applause, **Michael Jackson** kicked off his new world tour in Prague at a concert attended by more than 130,000 fans including the Czech president, **Vaclav Havel**. Unseasonably cold weather did not dampen the crowd's enthusiasm for old Jackson favorites and new songs like "Scream" and "Stranger in Moscow." The stage back-up featured a mock war sequence in which a building collapsed and a tank rolled on carrying a soldier whom Jackson pacified with flowers. About 40,000 foreigners, mainly Austrians and Germans, went to Prague for the event. After the concert Jackson flew to Budapest, where he performs Tuesday night.

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Prosecutors in California say they will not pursue charges against **Elizabeth Taylor's** latest husband, **Larry Fortensky**, because a drug test came back negative. Fortensky, 44, was arrested last month while apparently high.

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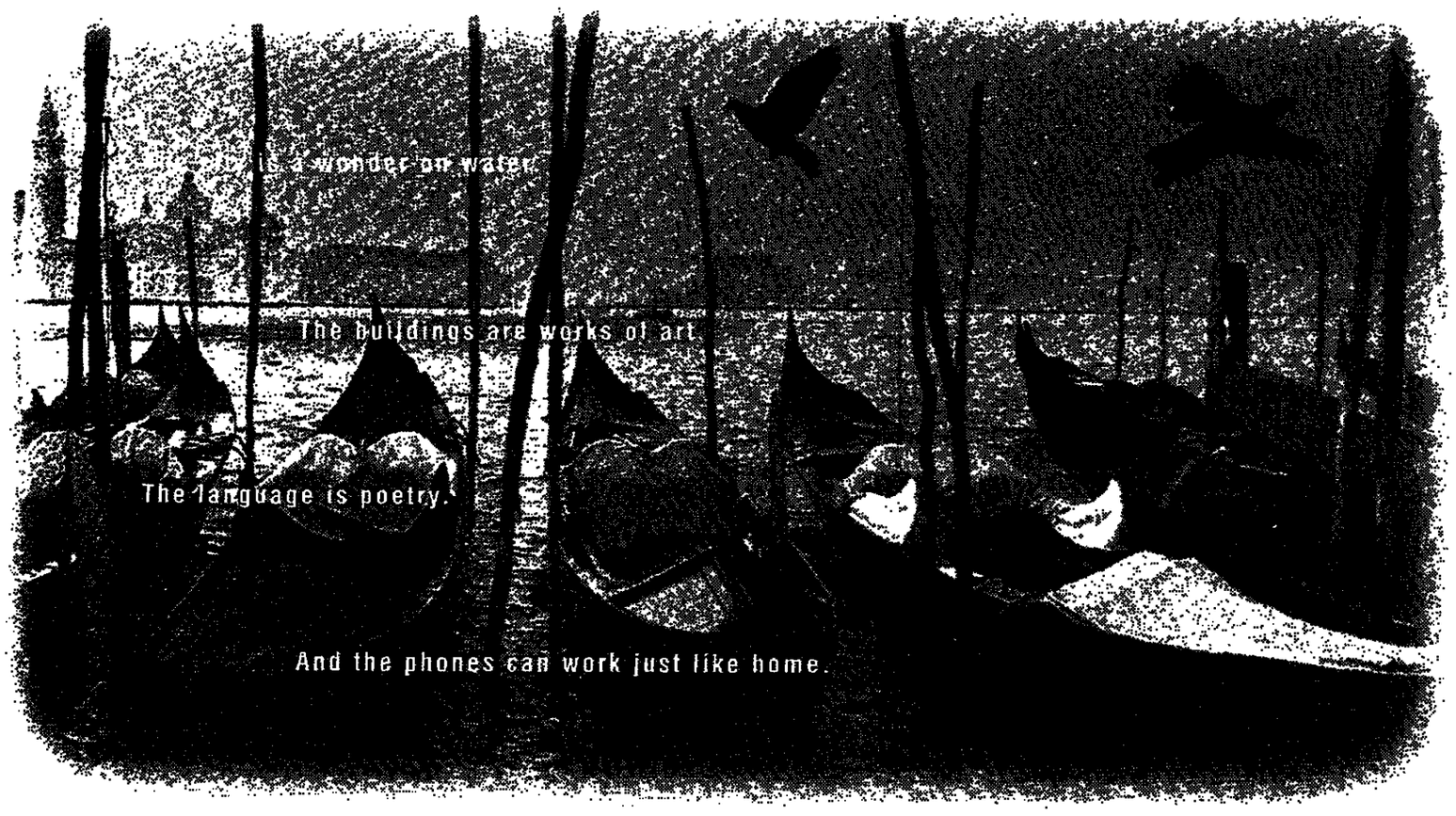
Calling it "the highest honor our nation can bestow on a citizen," **President Bill Clinton** awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to 11 people on Monday. Among those honored were the civil rights pioneer **Rosa Parks**; former presidential press secretary **James Brady**, who was wounded in the 1981 attack on **Ronald Reagan**; and **Cardinal Joseph Bernardin** of Chicago, one of the most prominent Catholic priests in the country.



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